PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c. with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,849.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. —29 P.M.	Steamer	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
16th Oct.	*ALFETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th* "	MANTUA	11000		
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6616		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	
20th "	MALWA	10 883		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9550
18th "	EGYPT	7912		

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Feby.	MANTUA	11000		
26th "	CALEDONIA	7388		
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	7000		
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
2nd April.	MAORDONIA	10812		
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7388		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951		

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 578 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	5th Dec. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 11th Oct.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
MADURA	1,950	Mon. 11th Oct.	9 a. m.	V.M. & D.**
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 14th Oct.	9 a. m.	O.Mandvi
LHASA	2,571	Fri 15th Oct.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and O. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.
† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,950 tons, on Monday, 11th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BALFOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 11th Oct.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 14th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

9th October, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	8,685	Rebufat	28th Oct., 1909
SALAZIE	6,147	Magnee	25th Nov. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Rimler	20th Jan 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Rimler	5th Nov. 1909.
NERA	5,538	Combin	3rd Dec. „

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1909.
Dec. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganiai	15th Nov. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mencini	15th Dec. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connexion at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 838; 2nd Class Rs. 538. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 475	Rs. 712-8,
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class Rs. 703 and 2nd Class Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Oct. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,600	G. Bolsito	15th Nov 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 163 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.
For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 69 HORNBY ROAD.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD.
PICKFORDS, LD.
SUTTON & CO.
} LONDON.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Naitobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH, (Calcutta), MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000. Sums over Rs. 1,50,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on applicatio.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAVEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Rombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Re. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

G. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE is now OPENED at MUMBADEVI.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

IN
WATCHES

WE
COMPETE
FOR
QUALITY
NOT
PRICE.
PLAIN
OR
COMPLICATED.

NICKEL,
SILVER,
GOLD.

Watch & Clock Catalogue on Application.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Jewelers, Watchmakers and Clockmakers.

FURNITURE.

Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON,
CHIPPENDALE
& FRENCH FURNITURE.

OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
Axiniouster, Brussels and Indian Carpets,
Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc.
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.

SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,

75, HORNBY ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Kolar and Karachi.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

Don't be Misled!

Cheap tyres are not good tyres.

DUNLOPS

are advanced in price so that

QUALITY

may be maintained.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WRITE US FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST AND "HINTS ON TYRES."

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	...	...	...	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	...	...	...	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street. **BOMBAY.**

137700

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "ARABIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

POONA ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

MONDAY, 18TH OCTOBER, 1909.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 13th September 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 6TH OCTOBER, 1909.

NOTICE.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in the Council Hall, Poona, in the Office of the Examiner, Marine Accounts, Bombay, and in the Offices of the Divisional Disbursing Officers, Quetta and Mhow Divisions at Quetta and Mhow, respectively, on or about the 21st October 1909, of candidates for employment in the clerical service of the Military Accounts Department.

2. The subjects for examination and marks to be allotted to each will be:—

	Marks.
Arithmetic, up to and inclusive of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Simple Proportion ...	200
English Orthography and hand-writing, to be tested by writing from dictation	100
English Composition	50
Colloquial	50

3. In order to qualify, candidates will be required to obtain not less than 50 per cent. of the number of marks in each subject and not less than 60 per cent of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects.

4. Each candidate will be required to produce the following documents before he will be permitted to present himself for examination.

(a) Satisfactory evidence that he is not less than 18 and not more than 25 years of age.

(b) A certificate of good moral character attested by two trustworthy persons.

In addition to the above certificates each candidate will be required to state in his application the particular caste and sect to which he belongs, and to furnish proof of having passed a University Matriculation Examination, without which no application will be accepted.

5. Candidates desirous of presenting themselves for examination should apply by letter to the Controller of Military Accounts, forwarding at the same time the certificates enumerated in para 4. Applications will be received up to 14th October, 1909. Envelopes containing applications should be endorsed as follows:—

APPLICATION FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

6. Candidates must state in their applications whether they wish to be examined in Bombay, Poona, Quetta or Mhow. Applications should not be forwarded to the private address of the Controller, Military Accounts.

7. Only those candidates whose applications have been accepted (of which they will be informed by post) will be permitted to attend the examination.

8. Successful candidates will be entered on a list in order of merit, selection as vacancies occur in the Department being ordinarily made by seniority.

9. Promotion throughout the Department is made by merit. The following are the various grades of the Department:—

Deputy Examiner, 1st grade ...		Rs. 600-20-800
" " 2nd grade ...		Rs. 550
Superintendent		Rs. 400-20-500
Accountant, 1st grade		Rs. 250-20-350
" 2nd grade		Rs. 150-10-200
" 3rd grade		Rs. 90-6-120
Clerk 4th grade		Rs. 60-6-90
" 5th grade		Rs. 40-4-60
" 6th grade		Rs. 30
" Training Reserve ...		Rs. 25

10. Members of the clerical service of the M. A. D. are liable for service at either Poona, Quetta or Mhow, and those of the Subordinate Accounts Service (from the 3rd grade upwards) are liable for service anywhere in India or Burma, and all are liable for Field or Foreign service when occasion demands it.

JOHN C. C. PERKINS, MAJOR,
Offg. Controller of Military Accounts.

Office of the Controller of Military Accounts,
Poona, 21st September, 1909.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, BURMA.

WANTED on the 1st January, 1910, for [illegible] years service in Burma a qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER possessing European or Indian University Medical Degrees or qualifications. The appointment will extend up to 3 years, subject to six months' notice on either side. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 500 per mensem and no allowances besides pay will be given. The appointment is non-pensionable and carries with it no claim to leave allowances. The candidate selected to fill the appointment will be placed in Medical charge of Tharrawaddy District with headquarters at the town of Tharrawaddy, and will not be liable to transfer during the period of his engagement. He will ordinarily be required to spend a portion of every month on tour in the Tharrawaddy District. While in service he will be subject to rules regarding duties, control and discipline applicable to Civil Surgeons already in the service.

2. Applications with copies of diplomas, certificates and testimonials together with certificate of physical fitness for Government service granted by a Commissioned Medical Officer of Civil Surgeon, should be submitted to the Undersigned not later than the 1st December 1909.

Civil Assistant Surgeons already in permanent employment service, may apply through their official superiors for this appointment which is open to them. Should a Civil Assistant Surgeon be selected to fill the appointment, he will be seconded on the establishment of the Province to which he belongs and will be allowed to retain for a period of three years the option to return to the Subordinate Medical Service. During this period he will be regarded as detached on temporary duty, within the meaning of Article 376 of the Civil Service Regulations, and if he returns to the Subordinate Medical Service within three years, his service will count for pension; the pay of his substantive appointment being taken into account under Article 490, Civil Service Regulations in calculating his pension.

Particular attention is required to the fact that COPIES of certificates, testimonials, etc. are required and not originals. In the event of this warning being disregarded, the undersigned will not be responsible for any loss that may occur. In the event of ORIGINALS of certificates, etc., being required for reference, the applicant concerned will be specially addressed. Should the applicant not receive a reply to his application within a month of its receipt in the office of the undersigned, it should be understood the application has not been favourably considered.

E. H. L. SEPPINGS,
Personal Assistant,
for Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.

n.s.26,8.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of the Electric Installation, Machinery and Plant, &c., of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, from No. 2, Green Street, Fort, to Tamarind Lane, Fort. Intending Tenderers may inspect both these premises any day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Tenders should be submitted as early as possible to The General Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Limited, who reserves to himself the right to reject any Tender without assigning any cause.

Tenders will be received upto 12th OCTOBER, 1909, 5 P.M. the latest.

MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESWAR SEASON, 1909.

COMBINED RAIL AND ROAD MOTOR MAIL SERVICES.

POONA-WATHAR SPECIALS:—Under arrangement with the Postmaster-General, Bombay, a Light Special Postal Express having limited Passenger accommodation, will be run daily from the 11th October, 1909, until further notice. This Train will run in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Madras Mail leaving Bombay at 22 hours 15 minutes daily. It will leave Poona at 3 hours, and arrive Wathar at 6 hours 50 minutes.

From Wathar the Train will start at 18 hours 40 minutes daily and arrive Poona at 22 hours 55 minutes, connecting with the G. I. P. Railway Poona-Bombay Sleeping Car Train leaving Poona at 23 hours 50 minutes.

Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers will be reserved by these Trains in the order registered for the number of berths available, on application to the Stationmaster, Poona or Wathar, as the case may be.

MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD BETWEEN WATHAR AND MAHABLESHWAR.

The Cars of the Mahableshwar Motor Service Company will be timed to leave Wathar daily at 7 hours 15 minutes after the arrival of the Postal Express from Poona, and are timed to arrive at Mahableshwar at about 10 hours.

From Mahableshwar the Cars will be timed to start at 15 hours 45 minutes and arrive Wathar at about 18 hours 15 minutes connecting with the 18 hours 40 minutes' Special Passenger Train to Poona.

R. GREENALL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Madras, 6th October, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, LEAD SCRAP, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is PREPARED to receive TENDERS, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November, 1909, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, District Engineer, Poona, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value, of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,600) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 8TH OCTOBER, 1909.

THE TRICUMDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation.)

THE UNDERSIGNED in consultation with Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal (Mortgagee) invites offers for the purchase of the Tricumdas Mills (including land, buildings, machinery, etc). In case he considers any offer to be fair and proper one he will lay it before the Court for sanction that it should be accepted. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Offers to be sent in Sealed Covers on or before Tuesday the 12th instant.

R. D. SETHNA,
Official Liquidator,

High Court, Bombay.
2nd October, 1909.

NOTICE.

UNITED PROVINCES EXHIBITION ALLAHABAD 1910.

AN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, on a scale commensurate with the importance of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, will be held in December, 1910, at Allahabad, for the display of machinery, new appliances and manufacturing processes.

The following will be the chief Courts:—

1. Agriculture.
2. Fine and applied Arts.
3. Textiles.
4. Wood, stone and metal.
5. General industries.
6. Engineering.
7. Education.
8. Forests.
9. Ladies' work.
10. Amusements.

The preliminary prospectus is now ready and can, with all other information, be obtained from

THE SECRETARY,
United Provinces Exhibition,
Allahabad.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 786 of 1909.

The Firm of LALJI THAKERSEY & Co... Plaintiffs.
vs.
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS and others .. Defendants.

FOR SALE.

ALL that piece or parcel of land situate at the junction of Wadby Road and the New Road, on the Esplanade, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which has been computed to contain an area of 23794 Square Yards and which is bounded on the North by Wandby Road aforesaid; on the East by a strip of land intended to be reserved by the Board of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, as garden space between the land and Plot No. 36 belonging to the said Board; and on the South and West by the New Road aforesaid.

The above land is leasehold land held for 99 years from the Improvement Trust under a Lease dated the 19th day of June, 1906, made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part and the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to R. D. SETHNA, Esq., Receiver, at his office,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

COKE BREEZE.

THE COMPANY invite Tenders for about 100 tons of the above and a smaller quantity of PAN BREEZE. Inspection at Gas Works, Parel, at any time.

Tenders (no special form required) to be made for the whole or part on or before November 1st, 1909, addressed to Standard Building, Horby Road, Fort.

A. R. BURCH,
General Manager and Engineer.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association, to consider the Committee's draft letter to Government regarding the Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1891, will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 19th October, 1909, at 5-15 P.M. (Standard Time).

By Order of the Committee,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
For Secretary.

Bombay, 11th October, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 238 of 1908.

JAMNAVAHOO, widow ... ... Plaintiff.
vs.
JIVAVAHOO, widow and Others ... Defendants.

FOR SALE.

THE SHARE of the late Mr. Damoder Lakhmidas Khimji in the Agency Commission of the Laxmi Mills, of which the Bombay Co. are the Agents. The Share is 3·35 pies in a Rupee and is to last during the whole of the period that the Bombay Co., Ltd., shall continue to hold the office of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Laxmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The amount payable in respect thereof, for the year 1908 was Rs. 1,591-2-1. The average for the past 5 years is Rs. 1,593-5-9 2-5 a year, and for the last ten years i.e., since the Mill started in 1899 is Rs. 1,339-2-4.

Under the agreement the commission is not payable in certain events. The agreement can be seen in the office of Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, who will give every information in regard to it.

Application should be made to Mr. R. D. Sethna, Receiver in the above Suit.

POONA TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on TUESDAY, 12th October, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 6TH OCTOBER, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
21 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS IN PROPERTIES.

Sale of Valuable Vacant and Hilly Pieces of land at Worli, out of Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 397 of 1902.

Ramchunder Waman ... .Plaintiff.
vs.
Vasoodeo Waman and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree made in the above Suit on the 26th day of March, 1909, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable properties THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th day of October, 1909, at 4-30, p.m. (S.T.). All the properties will be sold in one lot and the sale will be held at the lot No. 1 property:—

Lot No.	Sq. yds.	Collected No.	Survey No.
1	1,390	12,137	23,059
2	925		1/3196
3	106	12,191	5/3097
4	1,651	12,783 and 12,199	1/3098
5	2,011	12,095 and 12,797	2/3100 6/3101
6	1,071		6/3161
7	719	12,191	6/3101
8	785	12,095	4 7/3108
9	2,105	12,225	3/3120
10	925	12,225	2/3309
11	3,633		1/3313
12	1,316		2/3307
13	3,878		1/3332
14	2,500		3,334

22,464 Square yards in all.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys at the Receiver or from the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of Mr. Chhaganlal Gulabdas, the receiver appointed in Suit No. 632 of 1909, Chhaganlal Gulabdas vs. Atmaram Balwant Wagle and others, and pursuant to and in terms of the consent decree made on the 26th August, 1909, and on account and at the risk of Haji Dada Aba the goods indented through Messrs. C. G. Vakilna and Co., viz.:—32 cases condensed skimmed milk.

On account of C. G. Vakilna and Co.—

10 cases each 6 Gouda cheese.

300 square yards English flooring tiles.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mahomedaly Abdul Hoosein.—

12 bales cream pot paper.

On account of the concerned.—

340 bottles each 1lb essence of pick-me-up; raspberry; jamaica ginger, 4ft bit, champagne-cyder and pine apple.

1 drum 23lbs oil of orange.

48 bottles each 1lb oil of orange.

48 doz bottles meenyea remedies.

9 disinfectant apparatus.

16 water filters (different makers).

On account of the concern.—

1 case Russian blaids.

3 cases brass coated wire.

1 bale old jackets, overcoats, etc. a lot of earthenware, consisting of tea pots, plates, dishes, basins and 30 doz. cups and saucers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th October, 1909.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Rs. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

"Apply The Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with [illegible] grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 10 care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions:—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Diners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Prices Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Reports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week (Charters and Engagements). Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest; Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Cars is a reliable European Agency.—LOARD BARRINGTON and Co, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4¼d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 583, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following rates: Price:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy: over three months old and within 15 months, one rupee per copy: over 15 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage. One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James' Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay,

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.

THE NEW
12-14 H. P.

Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.

PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.

RELIABLE and easy to handle.

LIGHT on tyres.

ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power
F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciallity.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET,
(Opposite Lipton's).

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a large quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as dinner waggon, dining table, chairs, sideboard, sofas, easychairs, dumbwaiter, cupboards, almirahs, dressing and washhand tables, iron safes, etc.

1 D. B. B. L. 12 bore gun by Rodda's.

The property of a gentleman, chest of drawers, bookstand, marble topped, washand tables, dining table, cushioned chairs, teapoys, iron bedsteads with spring and cotton mattress, mahogonized settle, reclining chairs, hat stand and clothes press.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred via-a-vis.
1 genuine D. Dion motor car 6 H.P. 3-seated with hood complete in good running order.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 786 of 1909, Lalji Thakersey and Co. vs. Tricumdas Dwarkadas and others:—

One 10-13 H. P. De Dion engine, 2-cylinder motor car, 3 speeds and reverse, in good conditions and tyres good, in working order, complete with glass wind shield and canopy.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Upperstoried Pucca Built Furnished Bungalow, situate at Toongar Road, on Poona Road, at Lanowlee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 786 of 1909.

Laljee Thakersey and Co.,
vs.
Tricumdas Dwarkadass and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable bungalow with an extensive well-laid out garden, a large fresh water well with a wind mill and water pipes laid on, fully furnished with elegant rich furniture made to order by Wimbridge, consisting of drawing, dining rooms and bedrooms with complete modern conveniences, and tiled flooring and outhouses and extensive stabling, etc., situated within half a mile from the Railway station in the healthiest and most picturesque part of the Hill.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mauze Toongarle Turf Mawal, in the district of Poona, being a part of Survey No. 88, new Revision Survey No. 3, containing by admeasurement 36 gunthas more or less in the registration sub-district of Mawal and bounded on or towards the west and north-west by a cart road, on or towards the south by a road leading from Bombay to Poona, on or towards the east by a Nala together with buildings and structures standing thereon which said premises were lately in the occupation of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi and are now in the possession of the Receiver.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mauze Toongarle aforesaid, forming part of the said Survey No. 88, New Revision Survey No. 3, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and two and a half gunthas, more or less, and bounded on the north by the land formerly belonging to Mr. Cleveland and now belonging to the estate of Damodar Lakhmidas, Lakhmidas Khimji, on or towards the south, east, north-east and west by a strip of land intended for a road and now made into a road with the upper-storied bungalow standing thereon which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi deceased and are now in the possession of the Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors to the Receiver, at their Office in Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable bungalow, known as "Ibrahim Villa," situate in Civil Lines, Poona.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 437 of 1909.

The Firm of Vasanji Tricumji and Co. ...Plaintiffs.
vs.
Esmalbhai Shivji and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions and by orders of Messrs. R. D. Sethna, Fazalbhai Yerally Chinai, and Mathuradas Goculdas, the Receivers, appointed by the order of this Honourable Court, in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 13th October, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property:

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house or bungalows standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate in the Civil Lines in the City and Sub-district of Haveli and District of Poona, in India, leading from the Camp to Kirkee and Registered under No. 87, 196, 197, large bungalow with cottages and out-houses admeasuring 14,687 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Monarji Goculdas, deceased, on or towards the east by the property of His Highness Aga Khan, on or towards the south by the public road leading from Camp to Kirkee and on or towards the west by the Government Central offices, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue at Poona, under No. 57, and by the Saburban Municipality of Poona, under No.

For further particulars of sale application to be made to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors to the Receivers at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th October, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HEMP.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New Prince of Wales' Press, at Colaba, by order of Mr. Purshotum Bhimji and on account and risk of Messrs. N. Fatehally and Co.

N. F. and Co., H. 8-100 bales hemp, Godhra No. 1.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable furnished Bungalows known as "Mahableshwar Hotel," at Mahableshwar.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors to His Highness Sir Sultan

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of Eastern Bengal State Railway :—

Broad Guage Sleepers (19" by 10" by 5") 1,25,000.

Delivery of sleepers must commence in February, 1910, and must be completed by the end of May, 1910. As regards Indian sleepers at least one-third of the total quantity must be delivered at Railway stations ready for inspection before the 28th February, 1910, another third by 31st March, and the balance before 15th May, 1910.

No payment will be made before 1st April, 1910, except at Railway option.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of Timber :—

Indian Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pyakado.
Western Australian Hill Grown Jarrah.
New South Wales-mixed Harwoods.
Queensland Wales-mixed Harwoods.
Tasmanian Wales-mixed Harwoods.
Java Teak.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered, to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate for the lot.

In the case of mixed harwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pyakado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways, before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at the cost of the Contractor at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway; the Railway stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the number to be delivered at each station must be clearly noted in the tender.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the SECRETARY, Railway Board, Calcutta, by 12 noon on 23rd November, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1910." Unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be obtained from the Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful Tenderers as soon as can be arranged after the disposal of the tenders provided a Bona fide tender is submitted, while to successful Tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract Agreement has been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the tenders.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

Simla, Dated the 6th October, 1909.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22-8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore „ „ Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland „ „ Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
„ „ „ „ Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
„ „ Ram Rsm Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen
„ „ Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.

A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT,

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer' Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and a s far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best i the World.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 8TH OCT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 9TH OCT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols		83 1/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes		97 1/2	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan		97 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities		63 3/16	1/8	
Bar Silver in London		23 11/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence		23 3/4		1/16
Silver in New York		51 1/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris		25·14	1	
do. do. do. Berlin		20·41 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.		4·85 7/8		
Discount Bank of England Rate.		3	Since 7 inst	
do Short London Bills				
3 months' sight.		2 3/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight		3	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills		3 1/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills		3 1/2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans		1 1/8	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans		1 1/4	un	chgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)		77/10 1/4		3/8

*Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 29-32d. unchgd.
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 5,50,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 70,000
Gold to „ ... ... £ 70,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spots ... ... Quiet,
Futures ... ... Quiet,
East Indian ... ... Quiet,
Manchester ... ... Firm.
Total Sales ... ... 7,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 „
Imports ... ...10,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 7·27+12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 1-8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·99 +10	6·97	6·97 +09	6·97

Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
6·97	6·97	6·97 +09	6·97	6·97

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... . 62,000 Bales
Do. do. last year ... . 80,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ..... 4,000 „
Do to Continent ... . 26,000 „
Spot Cotton—12·55—05
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·22—09 } Advanced early on unfavorable weather reports and declined later owing to southern selling of futures in the local market.
Do. do. March 13·27—10 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—13 1-16
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·10—07
Do. do. Mar. 13·40—07

Cotton Stock in London—9,730 bales.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	421,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	124,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	123,000
Week's Exports to Japan	.....
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	586,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	201,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 6 24-32
F. G. Broach	d. 6 19-32
Good Broach	d. 6 14-32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 6 28-32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 5 14-32
Good Bhownagger	d. 5 10-32
Fine Oomras	d. 5 30-32
F. G. Oomras	d. 5 25-32
Good Oomras	d. 5 22-32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 5 22-32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 5 30-32
Fine Bengals	d. 5 14-32
F. G. Bengals	d. 5 10-32
Good Bengals	d. 5 6-32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d. 5 28-32
Good Madras Westerns C. I. F. London	d. 5 14-32
F.G.F. Tinnevelly C.I.F. Liverpool Nominal	d. 5 2-32
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—London	d. 5 6-32
Coconada Ginned—C. I. F.—London	d. 5 10-32
Good Khandeish	d. 5 16-32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 5 20-32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F.—40—Oct.-Nov.—London—Done.
Red Karachi No quotation.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.—37 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 52 3/4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 50—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 5-8 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C, and F. India 13s. 9d.
Months of Shipment—November-December.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber—8s. 11d.—Value.
Metals :—
Copper Braziers £68 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... 6d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [9TH OCT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs.	66,000	Port Said	Mercantile Bank
165 Bars Silver	301,358	London	
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	G Runchordas
2 Bundles Rs.	2,000	C Mandvie	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	IndianSpecie Bank
1 Box Sovs	465	Aden	A C H Vasi & Co
Gold Coins	5,400		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL

on 7th October, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	24	27,987
B. B. & C. I. Railway	39	35,516

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 3 per cent. from 7th Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 20th July.

Money :—
3 per cent. per annum at the outside could be obtained from the Banks for deposit for 3 months fixed.

Exchange :—
The Exchange Market opened at 1s. 4 1-32d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for credits 3 months' sight. Transactions in ready Bank Wire were booked at 1s. 4 1-16d. Far Eastern rates are a shade lower than yesterday.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 12-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	170 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 1-4

Government Paper :—
This market opened at 94 1-2 for the settlement on 2nd November, advanced to 94 9-16, but reacted to 94 1-2, at which there were buyers at the close. Cash paper kept in demand at 3-16 per cent. premium. A small business only has been done to-day. The Calcutta rates were advised as 94 5-8 and 94 1-2, respectively, good ready and one month's forward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs.	94-11 } Buyers.
1st Settlement	...	„	94-8 }

Bullion :—
Reuter reports a fall of 1-16d. in the London silver market, the quotations being 23 11-16 and 23 3-4 for ready and forward delivery within 3 months, respectively. Private telegrams were to the effect that the market was dull in the absence of buyers but that sellers were not pressing. The American rate was down 1-8 cent at 51 1-4. Our local market opened at 60-0, ex-duty, for ready as well as November delivery, improved to 60-2, but receded to 59-15 at which there were buyers at the close. The December settlement was quoted 2 annas higher. A fair business is reported.

The following are the quotations for Gold Bars :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	6
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	15	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	59	15	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	1	0a

a Buyers.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market opened quiet and has continued so throughout the day. Only a small business has been done as exporters are more or less out of the market, and at the close rates are practically unchanged from the morning, as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	283	Mar, 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	278	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	261	Jan. 1910
Fine M.G. Damangaum-Fulgaon	258	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	247-48	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	247-48	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	234	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	228	„ „
Fine. M. G. Khandeish	235	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	228-9	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	233	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	237	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	208 1-2	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 2,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·93 —06	6·51 —06	6·91 —06	6·91 —06

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
6·91 —06	6·91 —06	6·91 —06	6·91 —06	6·91 —06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 14 6	B. T.
Oct.	„	9 3 6	R. T.
April-May	„	8 7 6	„

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	6 11 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow „ ...	„	7 5 0	„
Ready Yellow Guiarat ...	„	7 2 0	„
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	„	7 2 0	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	42 0 0	
White Khandeish... ...	„	46 8 0	

Tone—Steady.

POPPYSEED —

October	Rs.	9 8 0	R. T.

Tone—Steady.

CASTORSEED :—

Ready	Rs.	32 0 0	
October-Nov	„	6 9 0	R. T.
Apl.-May	„	6 2 0	„

Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Ready ... — ...	Rs.	23 0 0	
Dec.-Jan.	„	22 4 0	

Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Jan.-Feb.... ...	Rs.	37 0 0	

Tone—Steady.

MOWRASEED :—

October-Nov.	Rs.	5 15 6	R. T.

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

White Delhi, October	Rs.	5 14 6	R. T.
White-Delhi, April-May —	„	5 4 0	„
White Soft Red	„	36 8 0	„

YARNS.

The market continues steady and business has been done in 12's at 6 1-2 annas, and in 20's at 7 annas.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,480	
India	65 1-2 to 66	
Indian Specie	52 1-2	
Mills :—		
Century	290	
Crescent	97 1-2	
David ... ... —	416 1-4	
Kohinoor...	742 1-2 to 745	
Manockji Petit	3,410	
Standard	1,150	
Miscellaneous :—		
Badham Pile & Co	130	
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	97	
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	150 1-2	
Bombay Flour Mill	230	
Central India Mining	305	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,147 1-4	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16	
Treacher & Co.	567 1-2	
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej	602 1-2	
Tapti-Valley	445	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,014 bales.
Wheat	2,013 cwts.
Linseed	1,947 „
Rapeseed	1,326 „
Gingellyseed	4,523 „
Poppyseed...	68 „
Groundnuts	38 „
Castorseed	6,923 „
Rice	1,659 „
Myrabolams	304 „
Cottonseed	2,314 „
Mowrasseed...	663 „
Gram	2,528 „
Joowar	77 „
Maize	937 „

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 9.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 1/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	97 5/8		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities	63 3/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	23 11/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York	51 1/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·42 1/2	0/1	
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 7/8		
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 o/o	since 7th inst	
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 1/2	1-4	
Bar Gold (per oz)	77/10 1/4		

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England £5,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spots ... ... Quiet but steady.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.*
Imports ... ... 5,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 7·24—03
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... 19 1-8 unchgd.
Sales increased yesterday by 2,000 bales.
* 1,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·98 —01	6·96 —01	6·96 —01	6·96 —01

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
6·96 —01	6·93 —01	6·96 —01	6·96 —01	6·95 —01

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...69,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 8,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ...12,000 „
Spot Cotton—12·60+05

Futures—Month of Dec. 13·30+08 } Advanced on favourable cables and on bullish week end figures.
Do. do. Mar. 13·37+10 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—13 1-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·20+10
Do. do. Mar. 13·51+11
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.
Cotton Stock in London—

	Bales
Cotton Total Visible Supply	2,590,000
Cotton Total Visible Supply East Indian	81,000
„ Quantity in Sight	1,990,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	51,000 Bales
„ Sold on Speculation	nil.
„ Sold for Exportation	51,000 „
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	66,000 „
„ Actual Exports	4,000 „
„ Week's Imports	44,000 „
„ Stock	595,000 „
Surat's Week's Sales	400 „
„ Sold on Speculation	100 „
„ Sold for Exportation	nil.
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	400 „
„ Actual Exports	nil.
„ Week's Imports	nil.
„ Stocks	5,000 „
Afloat American	280,000 „
„ Indian	6,000 „

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi—40—Oct.-Nov.—London—Value.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 45 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 43 3/4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—42 Oct.-Nov.—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—50—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—done and sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 5-8 unchgd.
SUGAR :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14s.
Months of Shipment, Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Firm.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 8s. 10d.—Value.

THE GOCULDASS CULLIANJEE COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors' Report of this Company for 1908 1909 reads as follows :—Your Directors have the pleasure to lay before you their annual report and the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended the 30th June 1909. The total number of bales pressed during the year under report is 30,728, shewing an increase of 6,405 bales as compared with the work done during the previous year. The result of this year answers very favourably when compared with the work done by other Press Companies. The total profit of this year amounts to Rs. 21,033-1-11 including the balance carried forward from the previous year's account being 21 per cent. on the paid-up capital and which will be deemed most satisfactory. Out of this profit your Directors have thought it advisable to set apart Rs. 8,500 to the following funds to place the Company on a still better footing :—Bad debt account, Rs 5,500, dividend fund account Rs. 3,000, total Rs. 8,500. Leaving a net balance of Rs. 12,533-1-11 for disposal which your Directors propose to dispose of as follows :—To pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 per share, free of income tax which will absorb Rs. 12,000, to pay a bonus to the Company's staff Rs. 400, to carry forward to the new year's account Rs. 133-1-11 and total Rs. 12,533-1-11. It is a matter of regret that Rs. 5,000 have been deposited with the Tricumdas Mills Company, Ld., Rs. 5,000 with the Lakhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving, Company, Ld. and Rs. 10,000 with the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company Ld., which Mills are likely to go into Liquidation. The amount of loss will be wiped off the next year. The lease under which we hold our factory with the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Ld. expire on the 31st March 1910. Negotiations were carried on with the lessors and it has been arranged to renew the lease for a further term of five years certain and an extra option of two years to our Company in case we require if cotton green is not removed earlier. Mr. Sunderjee Devchand retires by rotation from the Board but is eligible for re-election. The Company's building machinery etc., have been insured for Rs. 75,000. You will have to appoint an auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration. At the shareholders meeting Mr. Sunderji Devchand was re-elected a director, Mr. N. R. Mistri, F. S. A. A., incorporated accountant was appointed in place of Mr. Runchoddas. A vote of thanks was given to the Directors and Agents of the Company for their able management of the Company's affairs. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Motichand Devchand, the meeting was dissolved.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES PRESS CO., LD.

AT the twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company Limited, held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on Saturday the following report will be presented :—

Your Directors have now the pleasure to lay before you the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company for the year ending 30th June.

The total number of bales pressed at the Company's Factories amounted to 45,525 against 42,068 pressed during the previous year.

The joint working at Jalgaon expired last year and the factory was worked on the Company's own account.

The joint working agreements at Bombay and Dondaicha were renewed for one season and expired on the 30th of June last.

A new ginning and pressing factory was purchased at Nandura in the Berars in December last. This factory has now been repaired and put in proper working order and your Directors expect to work it this season.

The Oil Mill at Pulgaon mentioned in last year's report is in course of erection. It is expected to be finished and to begin working at an early date.

Your Directors regret to inform you that a serious accident to the machinery occurred during the year at your Bijapur Press Factory, but the machinery was repaired in time for the season. Your Directors were advised that the old Hodgarts Press cannot bear the strain of high pressure for machine-ginned cotton and the breakage was due to that cause. To avoid similar accidents in future they were advised to put in a finishing press by which the strain on the half-press would be greatly reduced and a finishing press by Duncan Stuart and Co. has accordingly been purchased and will be erected before the next season.

The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 55, 400-9-10 which with Rs. 1,260-4-1 brought forward from the last year makes up a total of Rs. 56,560-13-11 from which your Directors have set aside a sum of Rs. 22,000 to depreciation account, Rs. 10,000 to reserve fund account and Rs. 5,000 to fire insurance fund account. From the balance they recommend a dividend of Rs. 30 per share which will absorb Rs. 17,850, leaving Rs. 1,810-13-11 to be carried forward.

Under Clause 91 of the Articles of Association Mr. R. G. Campbell retires by rotation. He is ligible for re-election.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

FAIG—September 22, at Junagadh, the wife of M. A. A. Baig, of a son.
CLIFFORD—October 2, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, the wife of Maurice Clifford, of a daughter.
CLARKE—September 22, at Damoh, the wife of L. A. G. Clarke, I. C. S., of a son.
HEARSEY—September 23, at Brems Dockhouse, Moulmein, the wife of C. H. Hearsey, of the Burma Forest Service, of a son.
McCOLL—September 25, at Mandalay, the wife of H. E. McColl, I. C. S., of a son.
SHUTTLEWORTH—September 30, at "Ambleside," Fytche Road, Rangoon, the wife of Mr. E. C. S. Shuttleworth, Assistant Commissioner of Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WILKINSON—TIGHE—At St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, Herbert Reginald Wilkinson, to Katherine Tighe.
WORDSWORTH—BOND—October 7, at the Memorial Church, Whitefield, Bangalore District, Lionel Edward Colebrook Wordsworth, to Evelyn Reid Bond, daughter of H. M. Bond, Retired Asst. Engineer, P. W. D.

DEATHS.

COURTENAY—October 1, at 52, Canal Street, Rangoon, John Courtenay.
FRANCIS—September 25, at Cowasjee Terrace, Rangoon, the beloved mother of Mrs. de Jong and of Mr. J. M. Francis of the Commissioner's Office, Magwe.
FINLAY,—October 7, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Hannah, the beloved wife of W. Finlay, Nagaisuri Tea Estate, Chalsa, Dooars.
HAYNES—September 30, at Rampur-Boalia, suddenly, Noel, B. Haynes, Esq., Indian Police.
MAFFEY—October 6, at sea, Martin Loader Maffey, infant-son of J. L. Maffey, I. C. S.
THOMAS—October 6, at Madura, Thomman Thom, M. E., and M. C. I., late Assistant Engineer, Local Fund Service, South Canara District, aged 29 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rise, 6h. 31m., Sun sets 6h. 20m., High water, 10-5m., 10-18a., Low water, 3-24m., 4-7a.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p.m.

Maxim: "The man who dare not fail is sure to do it."—Chicago Tribune.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, October, 12.—Improvement Trust, 4 p.m., Rovers' Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p.m. Sun rise, 6h. 32m., Sun sets, 6h. 19m., High water, 10-31m., 10-49. Low water, 4 1m., 4-31a.
Wednesday, October 13.—Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m, Sun rise, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 10-55m., 18-18a. Low water, 4-33m.. 4-55.
Thursday, October 14.—United Men's Meeting in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Address by Rev. Dr. Mackichan, D.D., on "The Christian Doctrine of Immortality," 9-15 p.m.

NATIVE CHIEFS IN INDIA.—H. H. the Maharajah of Idar arrived in Bombay on Saturday with fifteen followers and has put up in a bungalow at the Vellard. H. H. the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior left Bombay on Friday.

MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.—Intelligence has been received in Bombay by telegram that the leave granted to Mr. Justice Russell, Judge of the Bombay High Court, till the end of this month, has been extended by three months. Mr. Justice Macleod will, therefore, continue to act for Mr. Justice Russell for that period.

A FATAL FALL.—Krishna Pandu, a labour-cart driver, aged twenty-two, was driving his cart along Falkland Road on Friday evening, when he stood up on his seat to urge the animals. He placed his right foot on the back of the bullock on the off-side, when the animal swerved to the side, and Krishna, losing his balance, fell off the cart in front of the off-wheel which passed over him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died shortly after admission.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN COTTON BROKER.—The death is announced to have taken place in Bombay last week of a leader of the Modh Bania caste, Mr. Virji Valji, a well-known, cotton broker. The widest sympathy of the caste has been extended to his family, for he was a man who took the warmest personal interest in its welfare, and helped those of its members who were in want of relief. He leaves a large family behind him.

"AN EVENING WITH MARS."—On Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. J. D. Bharda, of the New High School, gave a lantern lecture on "An evening with Mars." The lecturer recounted the various theories held from time to time about "Our nearest neighbour," and dwelt at some length on the question of canals on its surface. The lecture proved an interesting one and several points in it were heartily applauded by the audience.

FREEAR'S FRIVOLITIES.—At the Empire Theatre on Saturday next, the celebrated artist Mr. Willie Freear will present his world famous and funniest of entertainments, "Frivolities," Mr. Freear has been appearing for the Viceroy in Simla, and has given command performances for nearly all the Native Rulers of India. He has also appeared before H. M. King Edward, the King of Greece, the King of Siam, the Sultan of Turkey etc. His credentials are on view at Soundy and Co's, where the plan will be opened to-morrow. All particulars will appear in our next issue.

THE SIEGWART BEAM TRIAL.

LAST evening the preliminary loading for the test of the Siegwart reinforced concrete beam was made at Princess Street. Four beams having a surface of 11 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, supported at each end on brick piles, were loaded with blocks of bluestone aggregating 6,920lbs. in weight. This gave an average deadweight of 172lbs. per square foot and a deflection of only 5/32nds of an inch which compares very favourably with 11/40ths of an inch required by the Public Works Department.

The weighing and placing of the blocks was done under the supervision of the Raja of Venugopal, the largest shareholder in the Indian Siegwart Company of Madras, Messrs. Ramaswami Iyer of

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE P. & O. Company's mail steamer Egypt, 4,178 tons, Captain F. R. Summers, sailed on Saturday for London &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Strathblane, 2,829 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed on Sunday for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Glendeu, 3,018 tons, Captain T Graham, sailed on Sunday for Hamburg and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Celtic King, 2,589 tons, Captain B. Humphreys, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with ballast.

THE B. and P.S. N. Company's steamer Rahmani 1,672 tons, Captain W. H. Côtes, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jedah, with a general cargo specie and 7 passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umballa, 3,429 tons, Captain A. M. Rait, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Antwerp, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

THE steamer Mark Graf, 2,325 tons, Captain W. Timm, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jedah, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain W. J. Bishop, will sail to-day for Busreh, via Karachi and Gulf ports, with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Catbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 235 deck passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Yeboshi Maru, 2,992 tons, Captain B. Kon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. N. Ramagi, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh etc., with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 101 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W. C. Bird, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE R. I. M. S. Target, touring launch, General Ellis, 90 tons, commanded by Lieut. C.R. Goad, R. I. M., arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon via Colombo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.
DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Capt A F Hunt ... ...R Navy
H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Huddleston...R I Marine
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
In the Stream.
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Dufferin.... ...Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr A. Willock ...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus...Lieut Thyne in charge...Survey St
Rohilla .....Capt J Smith.....Hired Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 9.

Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Benson ..... T Morrison & Co
Beme.....1899 Reid.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Haidari.....1663...Gray .....B & P S N Co
Hild.....720 Jensen.....F F Campbell & Co
Lalpoora...3124.....Fry .....M M & Co
Landaura.....2156 Abbott.....M M & Co
Mohamadi .....1251.....Gore .....B & P S & Co
Strathavon.....2831 Mackay.....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1448 .....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot.....B & H S N Co
Shah Navaz.....2522.....Denison .....B & H S N Co
Strathness.....2318.....Lamont...W & A Graham & Co
Warora.....2565.....Tipper .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 9.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Chancellor	2959	...Donald	...Genoa	15-10	K N & Co
C&R Capri	2717	Dini	..H'kong	..17 10	F & R S N Co
D&E Clan Sutherland	1794	Rodger	..Madras	...11-10	J Finlay & Co
F Yeboshi Maru	2992	Kon	..Kobe	20-10	N Y Kaisha
H Alavi	2324	Hill	..Jeddah	..12-10	B & P S N Co
M Asawe	4858	Jones	Shanghai	...27-10	P & O Co
S Wildenfels	3359	Venker	.....Hamburg via K'chi		11-10 W & A Graham & Co
Q Devonshire	2335	Aboull	Rotherdam	15-10	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

3	R Rubattino	...2681	Mancini	...Genoa	...15-10 F & R S N Co
6	Langton Hall	...2831	Haddy	...Karachi	...14-10 K N & Co
7	Crewe Hall	...2691	Mayall	...K'chi	...12-10 K N & Co
8	Wardha	2552	Kennedy	...Calcutta	.....14-10 M M & Co
10&11	Devanha	4715	Powell	... Shanghai	...18 10 P & O Co
13	Arabia	...4167	Leigh	.....	P & O Co
16	Dumra	..762	Manley	...Busreh	.....14-10 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Linga s	Catbush	Karachi, Oct 8
	Yeboshi Maru s	Kon	Kobe, Sept 6
10	Nadir s	Bird	Calcutta, Sept 15
	Kola s	Ramage	Busreh, Oct 2
	Mark Graf	Timm	Jedah, Sept 30
	R I M S General	Elles	Rangoon, Sept 24
	Umballa s	Rait	Antwerp, Aug 10
	Rahmani s	Cotes	Jedah, Sept 22

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Benes s	Collyer	Calcutta
	Cormiston s	Bain	Hamburg, &c
	Sidra s	Elford	Dunkirk
	Circassia s	Osborne	Liverpool, &c
	Ville-de-la-Ciotat s	Barillon	Noumia, &c
	Egypt s	Summers	London
	Celtic King s	Humphreys	Calcutta
	Aberdeen s	Graham	Dunkirk, & c
	Strathblane s	Smith	Baltimore

The steamer Madura, Bishop, for Busreh, &c, obtained her port clearance on Saturday.

The steamer Arabia, for London, &c, began to load on Saturday.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 9.

FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—12,008 cwts cottonseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR ANTWERP.
Chancellor s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.
FOR GENOA.
R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.
Chancellor s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
FOR NAPLES.
R Rubattino s—150 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 2,500 cwts castorseed, N Rajaram and Co; 2,000 cocoanuts, E B Parakh.
FOR ANCONA.
R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.
FOR BARCELONA.
R Rubattino s—350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
FOR HONGKONG.
Devanha s—92 1-2 cwt cloves, A H Mowji and Co; 4 cwts gold stone, 1 case Cambay stone and 4 1-2 cwts gauda horns, A Allarakhia and Co; 11 cases condiments, Mansukji Poonjiaji and Sons.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Devanha s—100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Devanha s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

WAITING rooms and shelters for tramway passengers were advocated at the Municipal Tramway Association Conference in London by Mr. Fearnley, General Manager of the Sheffield Tramways.

SIR GILBERT PARKER has given notice to ask the Home Secretary in the House of Commons, whether he is aware of the dilapidated conditions of the vault at Greenwich containing the remains of Major-General Wolfe, the Quebec hero, and whether permission will be granted to the representative of the family to put it into a state of repair.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY
BY
THOS. ROBINSON & SON, LTD., ROCHDALE.
For prices and particulars apply to
THE SOLE AGENTS,
MARSHALL, SONS & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS,
BOMBAY.

Absolute clearance sale!
OF
"FASHIONABLE PARIS"
== STOCK OF LADIES' GOODS ==
Hundreds of Pleased Bargain Hunters!
AT
M. de Stanley & Co
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
Bandstand Road, BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
GUARANTEED.
BLUTHNER, From
SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
BIOHd. LIPP,
STEINWEG-NACHF,
Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.
These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction, If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE
IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.
FOR CASH—HIRE PURCHASE—HIRE.
Roll Top Office Desks,
A SPECIALITY.
ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.
BEFORE
FURNISHING CONSULT US.
No Order too large
No Commission too Small
For Our Immediate and Careful Attention.
LUARD BARRINGTON & Co.,
THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,
109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to 'Elmswood,' 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office*

THE YORKSHIRE
FIRE · LIFE · ACCIDENT · LIVE · STOCK
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
LIFE POLICIES
At Cheap Rates with
Large Bonuses with Ample Security.
BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE
Consult
THE MANAGER
THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
78, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—
"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."

"METALIGHT" ELECTRIC LAMPS
SAVE 70 per cent.
OF YOUR
ELECTRIC LIGHT BILLS.
Price Rs. 3-4-0 each erected;
Discount for large orders.
CREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Electrical Engineers and Contractors,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, OCT. 11, 1909.

THE STUDY OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

ALMOST three years have elapsed since the late Liberal Premier received a deputation of gentlemen interested in the promotion of Oriental studies, as a result of which a small Commission was appointed to investigate the subject and make recommendations for the consideration of Government. Their report has now been issued and a few days ago was the subject of a brief debate in the Lords, raised by a peer who had been a member of the Commission. The suggestions put forward seem to be practical enough so far as India is concerned, and the only obstacle to their immediate acceptance is the provision of funds. The scheme, which contemplates the creation of an Oriental school under the control of the London University, is estimated to cost some "thirteen thousand pounds per annum, (equivalent to a couple of lakhs, but the Secretary of State practically refuses to provide for it from Indian revenues, and suggests that the British mercantile community should be invited to contribute the requisite funds. This extraordinary proposition was, of course, challenged by Lord Curzon, who declared that the question at stake was an imperial one, and that it was obviously the business of the Government to provide for the official instruction of its probationary officials in the vernaculars instead of appealing to private benevolence. A day or two later, the Premier announced in the House of Commons, that the matter would not come up for discussion this session, and as the probabilities point to a dissolution a few weeks hence, it will rest with the new Government to take action upon the recommendations of the Commission.

Two of these, touching the Indian services, are of great importance, having regard to the conviction expressed by the Decentralisation enquirers that the majority of the officials are not familiar with the vernaculars, of which it should be remembered there are upwards of a hundred in current use. They are that civilian probationers should have a longer period than twelve months for the study of indigenous languages and that those selected for the Educational, Medical and Police Services should also learn something of Oriental tongues before joining their appointments. To these might be added the P. W. D., the Forests, the Telegraphs and the Geological Survey, all of which are recruited from Home, but none of those who are examined or selected for them are required to know the vernaculars of the districts to which they are posted, although it is obvious that their duties will bring them into contact with people to whom English is unintelligible. The list of subjects is comprehensive enough, but with the exception of the Civil Service test, Indian languages are conspicuously absent. As a typical example we may instance the Police syllabus, in which French, German, Latin and Greek appear, although the two latter might well be eliminated for Hindustani and Persian, a knowledge of which would be much more serviceable than our ability to make translations or compose verses in obsolete tongues. The embryo policeman, moreover, must be familiar with such abstruse matters as trigonometry, dynamics, geometry, magnetism, electricity and chemistry, none of which can be regarded as real qualifications for the duties he will have to assume in India, a better preparation for which would be a probationary period at the London headquarters of the craft. The principle upon which this and similar orders are based, appears to be the exclusion of every subject of practical value for an Indian career in favour of purely ornamental forms of culture, with the result that the actual training of the majority of these officials only commences after their arrival in the East, and these methods are not restricted to London, as quite recently an examination was held at Calcutta at which a knowledge of Omar Khyyam's philosophy and the causation of the Indian monsoons was required from aspirants for appointments in the Public Works Accounts.

A consultation of the syllabus for the Indian Civil Service discloses that Sanskrit and Arabic are excluded in the subjects set for the open competition, but they are optional, and for some occult reason candidates who have chosen them for the preliminary ordeal, may not take them up again at the final examination. Those who are successful at the first trial are metamorphosed into "selected candidates" and for the ensuing twelve months may pursue their studies at Oxford or Cambridge or at any of the other six Universities approved by the Secretary of State. At the end of that period they are subjected to a conclusive text at which "the principal vernacular language of the province to which the candidate is assigned" is a compulsory subject. As these allotments are made after the entrance examination, and a number of other branches of learning have to be studied for the final ordeal, it is manifest that the twelve months' probation is not long enough to acquire a perfect knowledge of an Indian language. And it is doubtless this conviction that has led the Commission to suggest that the time should be extended, a proposition which the Secretary of State has promised to consider and decide as early as possible. Apparently, Lord Morley is prepared to expand the proposals now under scrutiny, as in his speech at the close of last month after alluding to the financial aspects of the scheme, he stated that an institution was necessary "not only for the study of languages, but also the ideas, customs, habits and religions of the peoples. He also earnestly desired that we should go forward in these directions after so many years of culpable delay."

Probably he has been seeking counsel from the annals of the old Company's College at Haileybury, which disappeared about the time the Government passed to the Crown and the modern competition-walla came to the East. Its course of study for the nominated Civilian of the pre-Mutiny days averaged three years, and included a thorough grounding in many matters which have now to be learned after arrival in India. And although he came out with a greater knowledge of the vernaculars than could possibly be acquired in the present probationary period, he was not allowed to join his appointment until the Government were satisfied with his ability to read, write and speak the language of his district. The originator of this most desirable test was the Marquis Wellesley who, in opposition to the wishes of the Court of Directors, established the Fort William College at Calcutta, for the moral and intellectual training of the Writers who then reached India at the immature age of sixteen, in a condition of absolute ignorance regarding its people and the duties they were to assume. Under the Marquis and his immediate successors this institution, until supplanted by Haileybury, was a valuable centre for culture in the vernaculars and produced some of the finest Oriental scholars in the long list of Anglo-Indians, who have devoted their talents to exploiting the literary treasures of the East, and even after the College had been closed its traditions were upheld until the era of open competition arrived, as one chronicler of those days tells us, that "it had lost its academic character, and Writers' Buildings had become an abode of commerce; but the name of the College still subsisted, and the young Civilians were expected to present themselves from time to time for examination in Persian and in the vernacular of their respective provinces." A consideration of the old Haileybury curriculum demonstrates that its ex-pupils came to India with a better equipment in the matters indicated by the Secretary of State than their modern successors, while their popularity with the people by reason of their greater familiarity with the vernaculars and customs of their charges is proverbial. Lord Morley, whose methods leave nothing to fortuity, is doubtless acquainted with these facts, and is apparently prepared, if funds are forthcoming, to revive some of the most valuable of the Haileybury ideals under the auspices of the London University, and if this is the case no one is likely to quarrel with a proposal which would aid considerably in the solution of some of the administrative difficulties with which we are confronted.

EXCISE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

In the United Provinces, last year was an unfavourable one for excise revenue. In the early months some of the districts were still feeling the effects of the famine, while in the autumn the Provinces were visited by a severe epidemic of fever, and the Excise Commissioner infers from comparative statistics that the epidemic had a greater influence on the consumption of country liquor than even the famine. Consequently, the annual report states, receipts for the year fell from Rs. 89·92 lakhs to Rs. 83·92 lakhs. Administrative measures to control consumption have been steadily pursued, and during the last five years, there has been a reduction of 805 in the total number of distillery and out still shops, and in spite of extensive conversions to the distillery system the revenue from duty on distillery liquor fell by nearly ten lakhs. The amount of country spirit issued from destilleries fell by 64 per cent. and this large reduction in the consumption is attributed to the closing of shops assisted by the special causes mentioned above.

The report betrays unfortunately a good deal of culpable carelessness on the part of officials in dealing with applications for contracts. Rs. 1,14,253, are outstanding from the revenues of the department, and the bulk of this sum, over eighty-six thousand rupees, which is due from drug contractors, is regarded as very unlikely to prove recoverable. The officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue writes a strong paragraph in this reference, in which he says: "In dealing with recommendations for remissions for cancellations of farms of defaulting contractors, the Board have been much struck by the fact that sufficient precautions were not always taken in granting these contracts to ensure that the bidder is in a position to meet the liabilities he has undertaken. Beyond an inquiry through the Tahsildar, whether the bidder possesses property, no other steps appear to be ordinarily taken to ascertain his solvency. Judging from instances which have come before the Board, in which it was stated that the defaulting contractor had no realisable property, the value of such inquiries would seem to be of the slightest. The question of taking some security from contractors in addition to the advance payment of one-sixth of the annual demand should be considered; although this measure will doubtless tend to lower the bids, any loss in this direction should be made good by improved collections." License fees for the sale of European liquor appear to have been severely enhanced since January 1st last, and it is probably satisfactory to Government to know that they have made a slight increase of revenue, upon a largely reduced number of licenses. With a rapid reduction of licenses from 167 to 120, a further considerable decrease is foreshadowed for the current financial year. and Government may be congratulated on the success of their efforts to encourage the use of country liquor. The increase in the opium revenue was insignificant, being rather below one per cent., but it is satisfactory to hear that certain administrative changes have seriously checked the smuggling which was rife in some districts. The number of prosecutions under the Excise Act fell considerably during the year, the decrease being most marked in cases of illicit manufacture of spirit.

THE EMPIRE'S DRINK BILL.

THE effect of the proposed new licensing duties in the Budget has been an attempt, which has not yet failed, to effect an amalgamation between five of the largest whisky firms in Great Britain. This has led to an investigation into the real extent of the trade and some surprising figures have been discovered. Out of the five firms concerned in the combine four have been making annual profits of £100,000 each, and the fifth, last year, reached the astonishing figure of a profit of one hundred and sixty-one thousand pounds. What is equally amazing is the manner in which this trade is spread out. The cost of opening up new markets is always expensive and that is one of the main reasons of the combine, but one would judge that whatever the expense may have been, it has been very amply recouped. It is proposed to increase the duty in proof spirit to 14s. 9d. per gallon, and this duty alone on the exports to the seven greatest markets is equivalent to well over four million pounds, while last year such a duty on the total exports would equal something over six million pounds. The rate of increase in exports appearing to be about one million gallons in every five years. As a matter of fact this revenue is lost to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, as no duty is paid on the exports, the duty being paid to the importing countries. The division of the export is curiously unallied to the population concerned. Australia heads the list of consumers with two million gallons, the United States coming next with nine hundred thousand, and India third with nearly eight hundred and fifty thousand gallons. The other chief figures are Canada 751,000 gallons, New Zealand 578,000 gallons, South Africa 327,000 gallons and British West Africa 230,000 gallons. At first glance Australia seems to head the list in every way, but a little consideration shows it to be otherwise. America with its huge population, imports but the smallest fraction of what it drinks, and the percentage of imported whisky to population is infinitesmal. India, however, is ahead of Australia in this respect. While the population of the latter is over five millions, the whisky drinking population of India is probably under a million. On these figures, which are necessarily only approximate, India takes over three-fifths per head more than Australia which, considering the climate and other things, is probably far better for the revenue than for the population concerned. South Africa has a curiously small consumption and New Zealand which prides itself on the strides it has made in the cause of temperance, a distinctly large one, while West Africa offers figures which are hard to reconcile with other facts.

THE Christmas number of the *Bombay Gazette*, as will be seen from the prospectus in our advertising columns, will be an unusually attractive issue, containing stories by many of the best known and most popular writers of the day.

THE Viceroy will probably hold a prade of Volunteers on the 7th January at Calcutta.

GENERAL SIR J. WILLCOCKS will hold manœuvres on a large scale in the Peshawar Division in March.

REPORTS from Kabul state that the Amir will leave for Jellalabad towards the end of the current month.

THE final despatch from the Government of India regarding the Reforms Scheme was sent Home by Saturday's mail steamer.

GENERL SIR EDMUND BARROW, G.C.B., will embark at Colombo by the P. and O. s.s. "Mooltan" on 14th instant en route to Aden on a tour of inspection.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND BRITISH BUDGET.

Albanian Rising.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 25.

AN interesting commentary on the present political crisis at St. Stephens, and its causes and significance occupies the greater part of the opening page of the *Vorwarts*, the leading German Socialistic paper. The writer, who dates his article from London, is of opinion that Great Britain is at present passing through a phase of rapid transition from Liberalism to Socialism. The question at issue, he says, "is the consummation of that democracy which in Central Europe has not yet commenced." Signs of the accelerated movements towards a Communistic State are, he declares, "the formation of an Independent Labour Party and the Social Liberal Budget of the financial year 1909-10. These signs have a causal connection. The Labour Party is the cause, the Budget the effect."

The article proceeds to argue that the Liberals, having accomplished their historical mission of securing freedom for trade and industry, "are obliged, if they wish to continue to exist, not only to promote the production of commodities but to bring about a juster division of commodities," a task "the logical carrying-out of which must lead to State interference with production and to Socialism."

The writer then turns to the attitude which the Socialists should take up towards the Budget, and comes to the following conclusion: "In the view of social, political, and constitutional significance of the Budget, the Labour members are not in a position to adopt towards the present Liberal Government that attitude of strict independence which the Continental Socialists would like to see. The British Labour Party is—as far as I know—the only political party that supports and defends the Budget. And it seems to me that the British Labour Party is right. It is quite true that it is the object of the new Liberalism to render a Socialistic revolutionary party impossible, and to strengthen Liberalism. The Lloyd-Georges and Winston Churchills are not Socialists, and do not want to be. According to their view, they are acting in the interest of Liberalism. But their actions—and actions, and not intentions, are what count in history—lie in the direction of Socialism." After referring to the "eye-opening" speeches of the two politicians named in the "illuminating agitation which this Budget has provided, and which will be incalculable in its consequences," this exponent of the extreme type of Socialism that alone flourishes in Germany, adds another count to his blessing: "Apart from this socio-economical work of enlightenment, the Budget is leading to a conflict with the Lords. And it is better for British Socialism if the struggle is fought out soon. For the Budget will also be the instrument of revolution in the hands of a Labour majority. Every Government that strengthens the predominance of the Lower House in financial affairs deserves, in my opinion, the support of the proletarian party."

AUSTRIAN BUDGET.

The conference of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers for the settlement of the terms of the common Budget, was resumed on Saturday. It was broken off some days ago, as nearly all the Ministers were opposed to the enormous demands of the War Minister and the naval authorities. After a prolonged discussion, important reductions were resolved upon. The Naval Budget alone was decreased by £1,160,000. With regard to the building of the Dreadnoughts, no decision was arrived at, as the opinions of the individual Ministers considerably differed upon the subject. It is rumoured from various quarters that a postponement, or at least a considerable reduction, of the building of these vessels, is desired. It is certain that not more than £560,000 will be agreed to for the first instalment. The statement in do-day's *Zeit*, that sixteen Dreadnoughts will be built altogether, may be relegated at present to the region on fantasy.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

A good deal of perplexity seems to exist in the minds of German Socialists on the subject of their tactics. During their annual conference last week, they passed a resolution, denouncing the Liberals in unmeasured terms, and less than twenty-four hours later solemnly repealed it. Apparently, somewhat hurt by suggestions in the Press that they had changed their tactics, they finished up their deliberations with a formal pronouncement that this was not the case. The motion, which was brought forward by Herr Dittmann, of Solingan, declared that the rejection of the unhappy resolution "in no way implied a weakening of the decision of the Dresden conference as to tactics of the party." The mover explained that the object of those who brought about the rescinding of the maledictory resolution was merely to avoid "a tactical committal of the party against the Liberals for a long time in advance." The revisionists evidently thought they had gained enough ground for one year, and Herr Dittmann's motion was allowed to pass without a challenge. The tactical principles adopted at Dresden condemn all efforts to substitute "an attitude of compromise towards the existing order of things, for the conquest of political power by overthrow of our opponents," or "disguising the existing class antagonisms in order to facilitate co-operation with bourgeois parties."

BOMBS IN BARCELONA.

EXPLOSION.

The Minister of the Interior continues the daily publication of semi-official notes, stating that complete tranquillity prevails at Barcelona. However, on Monday night, another explosion occured at Barcelona. It was eleven p. m. when two members of the secret police on duty in the street called San Pablo, situated between the Rambla and the anarchist quarter, the Paralelo, discovered a suspicious-looking parcel wrapped up in black rags on the pavement opposite the Church of San Pablo. One of the policemen touched the parcel with his stick, and became convinced that it was a dangerous toy. He left his comrade in charge whilst he proceeded to the police-station and gave notice to the authorities. In the meantime, many promenaders were going up and down the street, when a young man struck against the parcel, which burst with a tremendous explosion. The young man was thrown a short distance away, with his body severely bruised. Four other passers-by, including a woman, who happened to be in the immediate vicinity of the bomb at the time of its explosion, were seriously wounded. They were all taken to the hospital. The authorities reached the spot after the explosion, and collected the remains of the bomb, which were still fuming, and took them to the police-station. Not one word bearing reference to this explosion, which is the eighth of a series of bombs since August 17, has been allowed to appear in print.

SPANISH CAVALRY CHARGES.

All reports arriving from the column under General Marina are unanimous in declaring that during Tuesday's fighting the Spanish troops had to display very great bravery to withstand the attacks of the enemy, who showed the most determined courage both in the defence of their own positions and in their attacks on our men. The fighting was full of incident, notably on the Taxdirt side, where four battalions, which had deployed over a front of ten kilometres in an attempt to surround the enemy's positions, were charged furiously by the enemy, who were endeavouring to cut General Tovar's line, which threatened their positions.

Sixty mounted Chasseurs were hurled against the Moors, and in a wild charge they broke up the enemy, who, however, rallied and returned to the attack with redoubled vigour. The Chasseurs charged again, and this time scattered the Moors, who fled, followed up by the Spanish horsemen, leaving fifteen dead. The Chasseurs' gallant charges were anxiously watched by the remaining troops, who loudly cheered their bravery. General Tovar received many congratulations.

The Chasseurs continued to follow up the flying Moors. The battalion feigned a retreat, and the Moors, believing they had succeeded in driving back the Spaniards, began to pursue them, but their advance was suddenly stopped by a change of front of the battalion, who riddled them with a volley. The enemy took to flight, leaving behind many dead. To sum up, the day was arduous, but the triumph of the Spaniards was apparently complete. The troops behaved with a courage beyond all praise. Several Moors were captured. It is stated that the officers of the Infantry Chasseurs had to use force to restrain their men, who, carried away by their ardour, persisted in following up the enemy, in spite of the approach of night.

Throughout the night General Tovar's column was attacked in its bivouac more or less severely by the enemy, who were on each occasion brilliantly repulsed, in spite of the fatigue of the troops. The losses of the Moors in the day and night are said to have been very heavy, to judge from the number of killed left in the hands of the Spaniards on all parts of the field of battle.

COUNSEL DRAWS REVOLVER.

A stormy scene occurred during Wednesday's proceedings in the trial, at Kymmenspasse, in Finland, of M. Dubrovin, the President of the Union of Russian People, and of his associates, who are charged with complicity in the murder, in 1906, of M. Hertzenstein, of the Constitutional Democratic Party in the Duma. When M. Bulazel, an advocate, and M. Samyalowski, a member of the Duma, appeared as counsel for M. Dubrovin, the Court declined to allow them to act, on the ground that, as M. Dubrovin had been summoned to attend in person, but had not put in an appearance, counsel could not be heard on his behalf. An exchange of words ensued between M. Bulazel and the presiding judge, in the course of which counsel, in the heat of the moment, made use of certain violent expressions, in consequence of which he was ordered to leave the Court. As a number of policemen advanced to remove him, M. Bulazel drew a revolver, at the same time shouting. "You cannot touch a Russian nobleman," but he was disarmed after a scuffle and conducted outside.

The Finnish Public Prosecutor, having announced that he would call M. Bulazel to account for his conduct, the reading of the indictment against M. Dubrovin was proceeded with.

ALBANIAN RISING.

The Albanian insurrection still continues, General Djavid Pasha is confident of his ability to repress the rising, and the Porte has taken all the necessary precautions. At Vrilan the Governmental agents succeeded in making the Albanians pay their taxes without using force. At Rapovo, when Turkish soldiers had taken a gun away from an Albanian, the latter told his companions of the affair. A crowd gathered, and two soldiers were killed. Troops hurried up, destroyed the village, and punished the guilty parties. At Luma the inhabitants asked their deputies for certain information. The deputies having refused to comply with the request, 600 Albanians marched on Prizend. Turkish soldiers, to the number of 800, were sent out to meet them, and as a result of the combat 100 Albanians were killed, among them being the notorious chief Ramazan Yaskok. The Turkish soldiers then bombarded Kolosmus, the inhabitants fleeing to the mountains.

JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Mailed despatches received in Berlin, on Tuesday morning state that during the last three days of last week the Jews of Kieff were subjected to a series of attacks almost as fierce and bloody in character as the massacres which occurred there and at Kishineff several years ago. The Jewish quarter was stormed and sacked by a savage horde numbering some thousands, who wrecked and burned hundreds of shops and houses.

They also completely wrecked two synagogues and all the Jews who fell into their hands, irrespective of age or sex, were either killed outright or tortured most cruelly. The police were powerless to cope with the situation, and fearful scenes were witnessed, hundreds of Jewish women and girls being subjected to violence of the most revolting description.

The casualties, it is stated, numbered some hundreds altogether, including eighteen killed and many dangerously wounded.

BELGIAN OFFICIALS FOR PERSIA.

The Persian Government has requested the services of several Belgian officials, whom they will entrust with the task of reorganising several of the public services. It will be remembered that, under the Shah Muzaffer-ed-Din, many Belgian officials were employed in Persia, and it was owing to the anti-foreign movement of the last years of his reign that they were asked to resign temporarily. It seems now that these officials are in favour, for the Persian Government has asked them to reorganise the foreign and postal departments.

THE Patna Bar Library Association hold a meeting to-day to express appreciation of the selection of Mr. Ali Imam to be Standing Counsel at Calcutta.

THE Secretary of State on Friday sold five and a half lakhs more Council Bills (special) at the good price of sixteen and one-sixteenth pence.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. B. FENTON, C.B., having vacated, on completion of his tenure, the command of the Rangoon Brigade devolves on Colonel C. R. Keate, Commandant, 90th Punjabis, next senior officer present, from Thursday last, pending the arrival of Brigadier-General L. Herbert, C.V.O., on transfer from the Belgaum Brigade.

SIR EDWARD GREY has stated in the House of Commons that the Government are in communication with the French Government with a view to the conclusion of a convention with France for the regulation of the Channel fisheries.

THE BUDGET CAMPAIGN.

MINISTERS' SPEECHES.

An United Cabinet.

NO AMENDMENTS TO BE ENTERTAINED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at the National Liberal Club to-night, said he did not believe the Lords would reject the Budget. That would be a constitutional outrage amounting to a claim on the part of the non-representative Chamber to make and unmake Governments. That was the issue. They did not intend to soften it in any way, and no amendment by the Lords would be entertained. They would not make overtures to the Lords and would accept no compromise.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Mr. Churchill, continuing his speech at the National Liberal Club last night, said it was not true that the Cabinet wanted the Budget rejected. While they were not blind to the tactical advantages of its rejection, the Government desired to carry out the work of social and financial reform.

Baron Loreburn said he did not believe that the Conservative leaders would take the step leading to convulsion and placing the finances of the country in a state of disorder, so far-reaching and serious that few who had not studied the subject could appreciate the extent of the evil. He emphasised that the Cabinet were united and without a single dissentient.

Earl Carrington said the Party trusted Mr. Asquith and knew he would lead them to victory.

LATER.

Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at Newcastle, said the Budget was an attack neither on industry nor property. It was remarkable that trade had improved under it. The land taxes would grow and this accounted for the landlords' opposition.

The new taxes, he declared, were imperative to supply money for Imperial defence and Old Age Pensions. The Government, he said, would have all the Budget taxes or none.

He insisted that the sole control of finance by the House of Commons was a principle of the Constitution.

"The action of the Lords concerns them far more than it does us.

"The Lords might decree a revolution but the people would direct it if begun."

Men were ejected at intervals during the meeting for shouting "Votes for women."

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

Continuing his speech at Newcastle, Mr. Lloyd-Goerge, referring to the improvement in trade, said that the only stock depressed had been the Dukes in which there had been a great slump since they had started speech-making. They were well enough while they were content to remain idols, preserving the stately silence becoming to their rank and intelligence.

Referring to the extortionate demands of the landlords, Mr. Lloyd-George said that they called him a thief and a Welshman when they were asked to pay a small percentage on their gains. When they hurled his nationality at him he replied, "You Unionist hypocrites and Pharisees, you are always talking of the kith and kin of the Empire, yet if a man dares to aspire to any position when he does not belong to your particular nationality, you have no use for him. But you will have to stand a Welshman this time."

After a reference to the "poor old Lansdowne with his creaking old ship and mutinous crew of fair weather sailors," Mr. Lloyd-George warned the peers that if the constitution were torn up, issues would be raised which they little dreamed of.

Continuing he said, "People ask, Why five hundred ordinary men override the millions of wealth-makers? Who made ten thousand people owners of the soil and the rest of people trespassers in the land of their birth? Who was responsible for the scheme of things by which one man spent his life in grinding labour in order to maintain precarious existence and when ending his days he claimed eight pence daily and could only get it through revolution, and another who was not a toiler received daily more than his poor neighbour did in a whole year? Answers to these questions, said Mr. Lloyd-George, were charged with peril to the order of things represented by the peers, but they were charged with the rare refreshing fruit for the parched lips of the multitude treading the dusty road along which people marched in the dark ages and were now merging into light.

In two subsequent speeches Mr. Lloyd-George declared that when the time came the Lords would pay the uttermost farthing for all the damage done to Liberal measures.

Three Suffragettes who dashed at Mr. Lloyd-George's motor were arrested. They included Lady Constance Lytton who was armed with a hatchet.

Four Suffragettes were sentenced yesterday morning to a fortnight's hard labour for smashing the windows at the Liberal Club.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The keenest anticipation is expressed regarding the pending bye-election in the Bermondsey division. It is expected that the contest will be a triangular one, with Socialist, Conservative and Liberal-Labour candidates.

H. M. S. "INFLEXIBLE."

Returns from New York.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

H. M. S. "Inflexible," which has been representing Great Britain at the Hudson-Fulton fetes, has left New York. It is believed that she will attempt to make a record voyage.

TURKISH CUSTOMS CHANGES.

Increase of Fifteen Per Cent.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily for the increase of the import duties to fifteen per cent.

The Porte proposes to increase the duties for about two years, during which time a specific tariff will be negotiated. It is understood that the Porte has agreed to Great Britain's conditions for the improvement of the Customs and the strict application of the proceeds to the budgetary needs of the country.

Germany has also consented in principle and has waived the claim for the application of the proceeds to the Baghdad Railway.

France has given an unconditional agreement, while Italy stipulates for the settlement of outstanding claims. Russia has not replied.

The Ottoman Bank will issue in London and Paris a new four per cent. Turkish loan of £7,000,000.

Sir Ernest Cassels has left Constantinople.

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

Building Yards to be Established.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

There is a strong movement in Canada in favour of building warships there if feasible. The Dominion Government is examining into the question. It is stated that Messrs. Harland and Wolff will establish shipyards in Canada.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Speech by Mr. Ghandi.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Mr. Ghandi, in a lecture delivered before the New Reform Club, said that the struggle in Transvaal was second to none in the world. Passive resistance required greater courage than the battlefield.

THE THAMES STRIKE.

Victory for the Men.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The Board of Trade award in the dispute between the Thames watermen and lightermen and their employers, has been issued. It favours a twelve-hour day for the apprentices and is regarded as a victory for the strikers.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The German Chancellor will shortly visit King Victor Emmanuel and the Pope.

THE ADANA MASSACRES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Official circles in Constantinople repudiate the responsibility of the losses of foreigners in the Adana disturbances and state that the claims will not be paid.

EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTHERN EUROPE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Violent earthquake shocks took place to-day at Trieste and Agram and places in Slavonia and Hungary. No serious damage was done.

THE RIFF CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The Spaniards have occupied the Tresforcas Peninsula without opposition.

LORD KITCHENER IN CHINA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Advices from Nanking report that Lord Kitchener had an interview to-day with the Viceroy.

PILGRIMAGE BY THE KHEDIVE.

Proposed Journey to Mecca.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

A telegram from Cairo states that it is believed that the Khedive and his mother will make a pilgrimage to Mecca this year.

THE DUKE OF YORK STAKES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The race for the Duke of York Stakes was run at Kempton Park this afternoon, with the following result :—

Buckwheat	1
Hayden	2
Simonson	3

Nine Ran.—The race was won by half a length, with six lengths between the second and third.

The betting at the start was :—

20 to 1 against Buckwheat.
100 to 14 against Hayden,
100 to 9 against Simonson.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Colonel Shute, late of the Coldstreams, has died suddenly at the Guards Club.

INDIAN ENGINEERING.

Suitability of Indian Students.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hart-Davies asked whether the Government was aware that the standard of training in Indian Engineering Colleges was quite equal to the professional training in England, and whether he would consider the advisability of abolishing the distinction beween Indians and Europeans in the Works Department.

The Master of Elibank replied that the question was receiving the attention of the Government of India, but pending the receipt of their recommendations he would defer any statement.

PIRATE FIGHTING IN TONQUIN.

French Success.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The French in Tonquin on the 5th instant routed 350 pirates who were entrenched in the forest. The force lost nineteen killed and thirty-five wounded, including seven whites killed and thirteen wounded.

THE DEVELOPMENT FUND BILL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The House of Commons has adopted the third reading of the Development Fund Bill.

SIR SWINTON JACOB.

Probable Retirement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 9.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., proposes to retire from India in the spring of next year and the services of an officer who has done much for the Jaipur State and in other directions will thus be lost to the country. He has now been connected with engineering the progress of Jaipur for over forty-two years and what he has achieved for the State is written large in the monuments of its buildings at its irrigation works.

INDIAN RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 9.

Estimates have been sanctioned for a hospital and quarters for the medical staff at Itarsi Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; also for second loops at certain stations in Districts Nos. 2 and 3 of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and for constructing the proposed road overbridge over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Arthur Road Crossing, Bombay, and for building on the renewal account this winter certain new carriage and wagon stock for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 9.

A cable has been despatched by the Punjab Moslem League to the Secretary of State emphatically endorsing the views of the London Branch of the Moslem League on the subject of Mahomedan Representation.

STOCK IN THE U. P.

Increase in the Ghee Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 9.

The census of agricultural stock carried out in the United Provinces in January last has brought to light that buffalo cows, alone of all classes of cattle, have increased since the last census of five years ago. The increase is said to be most marked in the ghee yielding districts of the Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions and is taken to indicate a distinct advance in the organization of the ghee industry as, for operations on a moderately large scale, buffaloes are believed to be undoubtedly more remunerative than cows.

CALCUTTA FEDERATION HALL.

Appeal for Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 9.

An appeal, bearing forty-one signatures, among them P. Palit Baikantanath Sen of Berhampore, Narendranath Sen, Editor, *Indian Mirror*, Rabindranath Tagore, Monmothonath Mitter, Motilal Ghose, editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, A. Chandhuri and J. Chaudhuri, Barristers, Bhupendranath Bose, Solicitors, and Surendranath Banerjee, editor of the *Bangalee* appears in the *Bengalee* to-day appealing for subscriptions to build a Federation Hall in Calcutta which is to be used in place of the Congress pandal and to which will be attached a library and Swadeshi goods emporium. Subscriptions are invited from all over the mofussil and Calcutta.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Ahmednagar :—

Thursday, October 14th:—Leave Poona at 11-30 a. m. (by train), private departure; arrive Dhond at 1-50 p.m.; leave Dhond at 2-15 p.m.; and arrive Ahmednagar at 4-23 p.m. public arrival. Halt on October 15th, 16th and 17th. Monday, October 18th, leave Ahmednagar about noon (by motor), private departure; and arrive Ganeshkhind in the afternoon, private arrival. His Excellency will be accompanied by Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S., and Private Secretary, Captain G. A. Sullivan, Aide-de-Camp.

THE death has been announced of the Rev. John Scarth, hon. Canon of Rochester, and Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, aged eighty-three. He was formerly a merchant in China and Belgian Consul, afterwards becoming chaplain at Bordighera, Venice, and Port Said.

AFGHAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 9.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent reports that six regiments of regular infantry at Kabul have now been re-armed with '303 rifles.

News from Khost confirms the recent statement as to the insurrection among the tribesmen. The local Afghan authorities seem powerless to restore order.

Frontier reports state that Dr. Allajiwa and family have arrived at Kabul. Dr. Abdul Ghani and a number of others are reported to be still in confinement at Sherpur. The Amir has rearmed six of his regiments of infantry at Kabul with the '303 rifles presented to him when he was in India. The raiders who kidnapped a Brahman from Shahi in Charsada Mana recently are stated to be demanding a ransom for his release.

ASSAULT ON A JUDGE.

Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 10.

Mr. Rustomjee, the Sessions Judge at Allahabad, delivered judgment on Saturday in the appeal of Ghaji Kulwar who was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to furnish a bond for Rs. 2,000 with two sureties of Rs. 500 each to keep the peace for two years for assaulting B. Prag Das, Small Cause Court Judge at Allahabad, in open Court.

The prisoner as already reported had lost two civil suits in the Small Cause Court and in revenge assaulted the Judge with an iron heeled shoe. The appellant urged that there was grave and sudden provocation and that the offence was that of simple assault. The Sessions Judge held that there was no grave and sudden provocation and that there was no evidence on record to show the opprobious term alleged to be used towards the appellant was at all used by B. Prag. Das. As regards the terms "liar" and "dishonest" applied to prisoner by the Judge, the Sessions Judge said that he was not prepared to hold that Ghaji did not deserve the terms considering the utterly false statement he made in both suits to which he was a party; further that he did not consider that any Judge would be doing his duty to the public if he hesitated to call a man liar if as a fact he had lied or given false evidence before the Court. The Sessions Judge therefore found that the assault was prompted simply through revenge at the prisoner's two cases being dismissed; consequently the Judge held that the appellant was rightly convicted, and dismissed the appeal.

PLAGUE IN BURMA.

Satisfactory Decrease.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 9.

There was a satisfactory decrease in the plague mortality during the month of September, the deaths numbering 180 as compared with 476 in August and 164 in September, 1908. Of the large towns Rangoon reported 25 deaths as compared with 104, and Prome 44 as compared with 183 in the preceding month. The only other districts which had over 10 deaths were Mandalay and Meiktila, which reported 88 and 14 respectively, compared with 46 and 17 in the previous month. Deaths in Tharrawaddy and Henzada decreased from 26 to 8 and 24 to 9 respectively. Eighteen districts were affected during the month, including Rangoon town, as compared with sixteen in August. Cases were reported from Pyapon, Thayetmyo, Katha and the Lower Chindwin Districts which were free in August, while Hanthawaddy and Toungoo, which were infected in August, were free in September.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Major W. Ewbank, Royal Engineers, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay Brigade, vice Major J. R. Darley, 109th Infantry. Dated 22nd September.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Major U. W. Evans, Royal Engineers, to be Commandant, vice Brevet Colonel B. B. Russell, Royal Engineers, vacated, Dated 1st October.

The 101st Grenadiers.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Betham, Commandant, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, is transferred in the Same capacity, vice Brevet Colonel A. E. S. eaarle vacated. Dated 17th September.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.—Major S. M. Edwardes, D. S. O., 2nd-in-Command, 112th Infantry, to be Commandant vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Betham transferred to the 101st Grenadiers. Dated 17th September.

20th Deccan Horse.—Major F. W. C. Turner, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Jones granted leave, or until further orders Dated 12th August.

The undermentioned officer has been granted 13 days' privilege leave from 11th October or such date as he may avail himself of it :—Brevet Colonel A. E. Aitken, 119th Infantry, Officiating in Command of the Bangalore Infantry Brigade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 9.

Captain Brind, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Mountain Artillery, Quetta.

On return of Brigader General Campbell from leave next month Brigadier General Hogge, Commanding the Peshawar Infantry Brigade, will be posted to the Ferozepore Brigade.

Lieut.-Colonel Cobbe, 42nd Pioneers, officiates as Assistant Quarter Master General, Chief of Staff's Division, vice Jermyn.

Captain Jackson, 90th Punjabis, is appointed Inspecting Officer, Punjabi States Imperial Service Infantry.

Captain Reddie, South Wales Borderers, is appointed Adjutant Brecknockshire Battlement Territorial force.

On arrival in India for tour of duty Lieut. Kisch and Lieut. Chater, Royal Engineers, are posted to the Military Works in Quetta and Lucknow divisions respectively.

Lieut. Haughton, 36th Sikhs is appointed Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, for the ensuing drill season.

Captain More, Supernumerary Captain Mountain Artillery is posted to the No. 1 Mountain Battery at Jutogh.

SPEAKING at a representative meeting in Nottingham in connection with the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, Lady Onslow claimed that women's franchise was far more necessary in Britain than in Australia where they already had it.

SIMLA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 7.

THE weather in Simla at present is of the very best type that the Himalayan autumn can produce, bright sunshine all day with fresh and invigorating evenings. The temperature during the middle of the day rises to about 65 degrees or 66 degrees in the shade, and at night falls to 53 degrees or 54 degrees. With the departure of the clouds and mist which have enveloped us for the past three months the spirits of the whole population have improved. The result is that we have had a very gay time, and those of us who have made a point of going conscientiously through the whole gamut of engagements must have found the pursuit of pleasure a tiring and laborious procedure. To take last Saturday the 2nd as an example, there was a wedding at Christ Church at 3 p.m. and a reception thereafter at the Grand Hotel. Then at 4-15 there was a mixed hockey match at Annandale; then there was a rapid "scramble up the hill", dressing and dinner; then the final performance of "The Gondoliers" at the Gaiety Theatre, followed by supper and a dance which lasted till between three and four next morning. There are people who went through the whole performance, who are yet alive to tell the tale; thanks very largely to the invigorating Himalayan air.

The hockey match at Annandale on Saturday afternoon was between mixed teams drawn from the west and from the east ends of Simla, the United Service Club being the dividing line. The game was close and exciting, the East-enders or the "Slums" as they were opprobriously designated, scoring two or three goals to the one gained by their opponents, the West-enders. Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Minto were present and a considerable number of spectators who watched with much interest the twenty-two youngmen and maidens, whose ordinary exercise is limited to dancing and a few games of tennis, running backwards and forwards over the very extensive ground required by the game.

In the evening "The Gondoliers" came to a most successful and satisfactory conclusion after a run of nine nights and one afternoon performance, at all of which the Gaiety Theatre was crowded, so that not only were the performers gratified but the A.-D.-C. must have reaped a rich harvest. At the final performance the audience was most enthusiastic, and the encores were numerous, and at the close of the performance over a hundred bouquets were handed on to the stage which looked more like a flower garden than a theatre. Just before the curtain dropped for the last time Colonel Cleveland, who was one of the chorus, stepped forward and presented to Herr Buehner, whose conducting and training had done so much to contribute to the success of the opera, a souvenir of the performance which had been subscribed by various members of the Company. The souvenir was most appropriately in the form of a gondola made of black wood with a silver peak, the central portion which is a real gondola is covered, being occupied by a glass and silver inkstand. At the conclusion, the performers and their friends supped on the stage which was subsequently cleared for dancing.

The members of the Railway Conference Association concluded their labours last Saturday. Their business was mostly of a technical character, not of much interest to the outside public, except in so far as it results in ultimately greater convenience and celerity in railway traffic, both among passengers and goods. Some of the members were obliged to leave for their headquarters immediately after the close of the Conference, but the greater number stayed to dine with their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto at Viceregal Lodge on Tuesday evening. On this occasion, just before dinner, His Excellency invested Mr. H. P. Burt, the Manager of the North-Western Railway, with the order of Companion of the Indian Empire, which distinction was notified in the last "Birthday Gazette."

Simla is not generally credited with being a station at which those engagements, which result in announcements in the daily newspaper readily take place, but in the present year of grace we have had no less than three weddings and two engagements which will, all being well, result in marriages during the coming month. The first wedding was that of Mr. C. H. Stuart, the Manager of the Delhi and London Bank in Simla, with Miss Birch, the eldest daughter of Colonel Birch, Commanding at Jutogh; then followed Mr. Macfarlane, of the P. W. D., the Engineer of the Simla Municipality, who married Miss Lake, daughter of Mr. Lake, Superintending Engineer, Gwalior State, and finally on the 5th, Captain Jackson, of the Army Headquarters, married Miss Wapshare, daughter of Colonel Wapshare, Assistant Adjutant General. In all three cases the young couples were set up with a supply of silver-ware, which should last them for the whole of their natural lives.

The season in Simla is now rapidly drawing to a close and the list of local engagements which figures in the Daily Bulletin and which in the height of the season is a very formidable list has become a very paltry affair. The United Service Club dance at the Town Hall on Monday, 4th October, while it was one of the pleasantest dances of the season, was also the last big function of the present year. There are indeed two small dances this week, one at "Windcliff," and one at "Squires Hall," but thereafter the season practically closes, as the only important event in the immediate future is the Conference on Malaria which will be opened by H. E. the Viceroy at Viceregal Lodge next week, but the deliberations of the Conference, though they may be of incalculable importance to the agrarian population of the plains, must be more or less technical in character and hence will hardly afford appropriate matter for a Simla letter.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

Speech by Mr. Gokhale.

The annual prize-distribution of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage was held yesterday in a specially-erected shamiana in the compound of the Orphanage, Parel. The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale presided and there was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present.

The proceedings commenced with a song welcoming the Chairman and the audience by the orphans. Mr. Morarji M. Kamdar then read the annual report for the years 1907 and 1908 and recounted the history of the origin and progress of the Institution A programme of dialogues, recitations and songs was gone through by the orphans, after which the distribution prizes and the Lord Lamington scholarships and Mrs. Sheppard scholarships took place. The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh then addressed the meeting, appealing for generous donations to the funds.

The Chairman, addressing the meeting, said that the Institution was only nine years old, but the fame of its work had spread to all parts of the Presidency. He was therefore glad to have this opportunity of associating himself with the Institution. It was a noble work, nobly done by its founder, Mr. Ratansi Mulji. The Chairman then dwelt upon some of the principal points in the report. The Institution started with 9 boys, and the number now stood at 118. There was one subject of great satisfaction and that was that this Institution was the only really and truly Hindu Institution of this kind. In the country there were many orphanages conducted by Missionaries. He was not going to say one word against them, or in depreciation of the work done by them; for they conducted these institutions according to what they thought best. It was a great shir on the Hindu community that it was the Missionaries who did most of the orphanage work. The Chairman then emphasised the necessity of concentration of effort. There were about a dozen struggling orphanages in the Presidency and it would be better if there were one strong central institution in Bombay, and there might afterwards be supplementary local institutions. But these must be affiliated to the central institution. The orphans were picked up from any part of the Presidency and as they did not belong to any particular part of the country they might well be sent to the central institution. A conference might be summoned of the managers of the orphanages in the Presidency, and a way might perhaps be found. What was required was organisation, a due sense of responsibility and a spirit of philanthropy. There was no lack of philanthropic spirit and Bombay was the foremost city in this respect not only in the Presidency but in the whole of India. But there was a sad lack of a due sense of responsibility. If instead of quarrelling among themselves in the name of India, the people in some parts of the country applied themselves to good work the country would benefit immensely. He concluded by wishing the Institution continued success.

On the motion of Mr. Ratansi Mulji, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and the proceedings then terminated.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Views.

THE fourteenth annual meeting of the Students' Brotherhood was held at the Framji Cawasji Institute on Saturday evening, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale presiding. There was a large attendance, amongst those present being Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Rev. R. Scott, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. K. Donald, Mr. Frank Anderson, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. K. Natrajan, Mr. Natesan, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Husain Khan, Mr. Laloobhai, Rev. Father A. Seither, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Mr. Samaldas, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. H. F. Vincent, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas and others.

REPORT OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Gokhale, having occupied the chair, the Secretary read the following report of the Managing Committee :—

The Managing Committee of the Students' Brotherhood feel great pleasure in laying before its members and the public their fourteenth annual report on the working of their institution during the preceding year and a half, from January, 1908, to June, 1909.

The last annual meeting was held on the 18th March, 1908, in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpati, with a lady of high literary attainments in the chair, Lady Muir Mackenzie, who presided on the occasion, gave an interesting and instructive address on the "Heroines of Shakespeare."

The senior classes of the Brotherhood were held as usual on Sunday mornings, and attracted a fairly large number of students. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, M.A., LL.B., Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Bar.-at Law and Professor P. A. Wadia, M.A., acted as teachers. The books expounded by them were Wordsworth's Prelude, Selections from Wordsworth, Plato's Dialogues, Emerson's Essays and Plato's Republic.

The Committee feel pleasure in noting that gradually increasing advantage is being taken of the junior class by the students of various high schools in the city. Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B., and V. Y. Kashalkar, M.A., and Panimangalore, B.A., conducted the class as teachers, and the books expounded by them during the period were Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" and Blackie's "Self-Culture." Special addresses were also arranged for at the opening of each session. This branch of the institute is steadily improving, and the Committee hope that with better financial conditions the improvement will be greater.

A number of interesting and learned addresses were arranged for during the period under review,—addresses on literary, social and ethical topics from eminent men of our Presidency as well as from outside the Presidency. Occasional meetings, moreover, were held at the residencies of the members, with a view to promote social intercourse and literary discussion amongst the students. Lists of the addresses and the conversational meetings are appended.

The Committee have to record with regret the apathy of the students in this direction. Though several prizes were announced only one was competed for. The Committee hope that in the years to come more advantage will be taken of these prizes. The Brotherhood Prize of the value of Rs. 25 has been awarded to Mr. L. S. Bhandare, B.A., for his essay on "The Place of the Individual in Society."

During the period under review two instructive and interresting publications were brought fourth. One was an address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman on "Religion," and the other the Presidential address on "Shakespeare's Heroines" delivered by Lady Muir Mackenzie. Besides these occasional publications, the Committee feel great pleasure in noting the success with which their quarterly magazine has been started and worked under the supervision of Professor P. A. Wadia, M.A. A small sub-committee, consisting of the editor Mr. V. Y. Kashalkar and Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas, has been appointed to look after the general management of the quarterly. The Managing Committee take this opportunity to express their sincere thanks to these gentlemen as well as to those ladies and gentlemen who have enriched the pages of the quarterly by their hearty co-operation. The subscription of the member of Class A was raised during the period from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per year, mainly with a view to finance the quarterly.

Books to the extent of Rs. 128 were purchased during the period by the Brotherhood, a major portion of them through Professor Welinkar. The best thanks of the Committee are due to Messrs. C. M. Cursetji, Bhagwandas Madhavdas, and B. R. Madgaokar for having enriched the library by presenting valuable books and the honorary librarian Mr. M. Vishveshara for his zeal and labour in keeping the library in good order. A list of the books added to the library during the period is appended.

NEEDY STUDENTS.

Monetary assistance was given during the year under review to a few needy students attending colleges. The Committee has now before it a scheme of practical benevolence, called "The Poor Boys' Studendship Scheme" to give scholarships to needy students in order to enable them to prosecute their studies. The Committee hope to put it into operation in the near future.

The only event of the year was the Students' Brotherhood annual social gathering which was held at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms on 27th June, 1908.

In April, 1909, an evening entertainment was held at the house of Miss S. S. Paruk, B.A., at Malabar Hill, to give a send-off to Mr. Bhagvandas Madhavdas on his departure for Japan, when a silver tea-set was presented to him for his services, first as secretary, and then as treasurer of this institution from its very start.

The Brotherhood received an offer of Rs. 25,000 for enabling it to construct a building of its own, but on account of the impracticability of certain terms of the offer, the Committee could not see their way to accept it. The need of having a building of its own for the Brotherhood is felt more and more every year, and it is earnestly hoped that some provision will be made to meet this requirement and thus provide a common meeting place for the students of the city.

Miss Florence Winterbottom, Secretary of the Union of Ethical Societies in London, was elected an honorary life-member of the institution, in consideration of the great interest which she takes in members of the Brotherhood in England.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart., Mr. Ruttonji J. Tata, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Miss Emily C. M. Cursetji and Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mowji have become life-members of the Brotherhood, and the membership is steadily increasing. The Managing Committee feel great pleasure in announcing that Mr. R. J. Tata has kindly consented to pay annually a sum of Rs. 100 towards the expenses of the Brotherhood.

It is with the greatest regret that the Managing Committee record the death of Mr. K. R. Cama, whose regular and never-failing presence at the Sunday classes was an example and inspiration to the members of the Brotherhood. The Committee have also to record with regret the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the fourth Baronet, a life-member of the Brotherhood, who presided over one of its annual meetings.

The Committee feel pleasure in noting that a Students' Brotherhood, working on lines similar to their own, was organised at Junagadh. A Friend's Union at Bangalore and a Students' Brotherhood at Karwar also bear witness to the influence of the Brotherhood abroad.

In conclusion, the Committee express their sincere thanks on behalf of the Brotherhood to the honorary teachers of the senior and junior classes for their disinterested services, to the Prarthana Samaj Committee, to the Trustees of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities, the B. J. Institute, the Anjuman-i-Islam, the Elphinstone High School and the Bombay Presidency Association Committee as well as to the Principal of the Wilson College for allowing the free use of their premises for the purposes of the Brotherhood. They also tender their thanks to Mr. K. P. Gazdar for taking short-hand reports of the lectures and addresses as also to the Press, both Anglo-Indian and Indian, for the free use of their valuable columns for the announcement of the various engagements of the Brotherhood.

Mr. Frank Anderson moved the first resolution for the adoption of the Managing Committee's report for the past year. He considered that the Brotherhood had done a really hard work during the past 14 years for which they ought to be thankful. Still the work done was relatively little.

Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas seconded the resolution which was carried.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was then unanimously elected president for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Mr. Scott proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring Managing Committee, which proposition was also carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENTS SPEECH.

Mr. Gokhale then delivered his presidential address. He said :—

I am deeply sensible of the high honour which the Committee of the Students' Brotherhood have done me in asking me to take the chair on this occasion. I have been following with close interest and sincere appreciation the admirable work which the Brotherhood has been doing since it was founded twenty years ago by our friend Professor Welinkar. There is always great scope for institutions like this Brotherhood and never was the need for them greater than to-day when our student community is admittedly passing through very difficult times. One of the most anxious, as it is one of the most important, problems confronting us to-day is how to supply guidance, at once wise and patriotic to our young men so that their lives may be directed into channels of high purpose and earnest endeavour in the service of the motherland. To sustain on the one hand those pure impulses and generous enthusiasms which are the special previlege of youth, and on the other to instil into young minds a due sense of proportion and of responsibility and a correct realization of the true needs of the country, this can never be an easy task and in the present situation of India it is beset with extraordinary difficulties. Influences are a work around us which bid every one "nor sit, nor stand but go." The very air we breathe is laden with a longing for change. Old beliefs are crumbling, new adjustments of ideas have become necessary, and amidst this general commotion, which has been very properly called unrest, it was not to be expected that our students alone should continue to stand where they did. It is not the fact of their movement so much as the direction in which a large proportion of them have been moving that calls for our most earnest attention and our closest inquiry. It is a well worn truism that the students of to-day will be the citizens of to-morrow. Ideas and aspirations, which give a decisive bent to their minds, are, therefore, matters of the deepest moment to the country and it behoves us all seriously to examine how far they are calculated to prepare them for the responsibilities which must in due course descend to them.

AN INEVITABLE RESULT.

One complaint which is often heard may be dismissed at once. It is said in disparagement of the Indian student that he begins to feel an interest in politics long before his time and that it is necessary to put an end to this state of things. Now the fact itself of such precocious interest may be admitted at once, but those who speak of it as an evil that must or can be put down fall obviously realise that it is an inevitable result of the exceptional political situation of the country and that it is bound to last as long as that situation continues in all essentials unaltered. Among self-governing people, politics brings into play not only the sentiment of patriotism but also the sense of responsibility. And young men who feel the sentiment but lack the sense of responsibility naturally leave practical affairs to their elders who possess both. To the Indian student, on the other hand, Indian politics is only a struggle in which his countrymen are engaged on behalf of their motherland with a body of foreign officials representing the rule of another nation. There is no room here even for the elders for any feeling of responsibility in regard to the administration of the country, and for our young men, who find no restraining considerations in their path, politics necessarily resolves itself into a mere matter of patriotic sentiment. An interest in politics is to the Indian student the same thing as an interest in his country. And to such interest all that is earnest, all that is self-respecting, all that is chivalrous, all that is patriotic in his nature is continually impelling him. England herself has introduced into this country ideas which preach to us the dignity and high worth of patriotism, of freedom of self-government, and which tell us of the contempt which, in the eyes of all self-governing people, covers those who accept their subjection in a slavish spirit. Our politics to-day is for the most part of a spread of these ideas among the people and an attempt to apply them to our present condition. And it is inevitable that the most impressionable minds in the country should be the most affected by them. Responsibility alone will steady our judgments and control the restlessness of our patriotism. Where responsibility has been conferred on the people as in Municipal matters, students feel no interest before their time. As we cease to fill the role of mere critics of the administration and are admitted to a participation in the responsibilities of Government, our politics will advance from the sentimental to the responsible stage and the precocious interest at present felt in it by our young men will tend to disappear.

But because it is impossible to prevent Indian students from taking an interest in politics before their time, therefore it does not follow that they should be left to pick up their political ideas where and how they can. On the contrary, I strongly hold that a crying need of the present situation is the provision in colleges of facilities for the efficient training of what may be called the political sense of our young men. The present policy of treating politics and especially current politics as a dangerous, and in some respects, even a forbidden subject has only resulted in depriving the students of that guidance to which they are entitled at the hands of their teachers in forming sound views on important questions. To leave them thus to their own devices amidst the perplexities of a difficult situation is to neglect a plain duty towards them at a critical period in their lives, and the consequences of this neglect have been and are bound to be serious and far-reaching. I was glad to see this view urged the other day in a letter to the press by the Rev. Mr. Andrews of Delhi, than whom there is no better friend of Indian students and of Indian aspirations in the country. "The historical and economic questions," says Mr. Andrews, "which lie at the base of at least three-fourths of the politics of the modern Indian student should be dealt with wisely and sympathetically by those who are teaching history and economics and sound opinion should thus be built up within the colleges themselves." Different teachers will no doubt take different views of the same questions, but it is not so much the views urged on the attention of the students as the proper cultivation of their political sense and the habit of careful and comprehensive thinking induced in their minds in regard to political problems that must be the chief object sought and will constitute the real gain. The very fact that our students cannot help taking an interest in politics before their time goes to emphasize the great need that exists for their efficient political education.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO DISCUSSION.

I think our students, especially college students, should enjoy every possible facility for acquiring an accurate knowledge of political matters and forming sound views in regard to them. They should be encouraged to discuss such matters freely in the college and publicists, whose opinions are entitled to weight should, from time to time, be invited to take part in the discussions. They should be at liberty to attend public lectures and addresses on political subjects and they may even attend political meetings with advantage, provided they are there only as spectators. But when it comes to active participation in what is called political agitation, I think we must draw the line. Political agitation, directed towards the people seeks to educate and organize public feeling and public opinion in political matters. Directed towards the Government, it seeks to bring the pressure of that feeling or opinion to bear upon the authorities for the purpose of securing the changes that are desired. In either case it is most responsible action and students with their immature judgments, are not qualified to take part in it. The active participation of students in political agitation really tends to public life and impair its true effectiveness. It also fills the students themselves with unhealthy excitement, often evoking in them a bitter partisan spirit, which cannot fail to interfere with their studies and prove injurious to their intellectual and moral growth. The period of four or five years which most young men spend at college is all too short a time for the work

were not preached for the first time in the country, but they were urged by the new party from a hundred platforms and in a hundred organs of public opinion with a passion which roused general enthusiasm. Side by side with this undoubtedly valuable work, the new party gave to the country a great deal of what could only be regarded as unsound political teaching. That teaching was in the first instance directed to the destruction of the very foundations of the old public life of the country, but once started, it could not be confined to that object and in course of time it came to be applied generally. Its chief error lay in its ignoring all historical considerations and tracing our principal troubles to the existence of a foreign Government in the country. Our old public life was based on a frank and loyal acceptance of British rule, due to a recognition of the fact that that rule alone could secure to the country the peace and order which were necessary for slowly evolving a nation out of the heterogenous elements of which it was composed, and for ensuring to it a steady advance in different directions. The new teaching condemned all faith in the British Government as childish and all hope of any real progress under it as vain. Petitioning or a respectful representation of grievances to authorities, which in England was asserted as a right of the people after a long struggle, was denounced as mere mendicancy. Boycott was to be the new weapon and its universal adoption was to bring us the realization of all our dreams. The teaching made for a time rapid progress. It was new, it was plausible, it was attractive, and it promised a short cut to self-government. True, the British Government was there too. But it was to be ignored and it was expected that it would in its turn ignore those who ignored it!

READY-MADE OPINIONS.

The spread of this teaching was greatly helped by the general gloom that had settled over the mind of the people during the closing years of Lord Curzon's administration. It was also helped by the apparent failure of the National Congress to secure constitutional reforms in the administration of the country in spite of many years' agitation. Our general lack of political judgment were also responsible for the large measure of acceptance which it received. Not many of us care to think for ourselves in political matters or for the matter of that, in any public matters. Ready-made opinions are as convenient as ready-made clothes and not so noticeable. The bulk of the recruits of the new school came from the ranks of our students. And though many of the elderly adherents of that school have by now been more or less disillusioned about the practicability of their programme, I fear its hold over its students follows us is still as strong as before. It is for this reason that I have deemed it my duty to refer to the subject here to-day. I think those of our public men who realize the harm which the new teaching has done, have not so far done their duty by the student community of the country. Their inaction has no doubt been due to motives of delicacy, but the result has been just as deplorable as though the duty had been deliberately shirked. I feel it is now incumbent on us to speak out freely, no matter how our conduct may be understood. We owe this to our country, we owe this to the young men themselves. As I have already said, the self-reliance part of the new programme cannot but be acceptable to all. It is in regard to the attitude towards the Government which the programme advocates that the need for a protest and a warning arises. As my friend Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose pointed out the other day in Calcutta, you can no more ignore the Government than you can ignore the sun. Moreover, even if you want to ignore the Government, it is not so certain that the Government will want to ignore you! Meanwhile all this wild talk brings on repression as a natural consequence, which in its turn tends to paralyse all activity in the country. Some of the leaders of the new thought have gone so far as to talk of independence as an object of practical pursuit. Now, if any one would merely sit at home and give himself up to dreaming dreams, and among them dream of independence for his country and every manner of perfection for his people, I would have no quarrel with him. But the moment he preaches his dream of independence as a practical policy to be pursued by his countrymen, it becomes another matter, and we then owe it to the best interests of the country to resist the propaganda with all our energy and all our resources. One has only to look round to realize where a movement for independence is bound to land us. Meanwhile it means the sure destruction, or at any rate, the indefinite postponement of all those opportunities for slow but peaceful progress, which are at present within our reach. The worst sufferers from this propaganda have been and will continue to be our impulsive and simple-hearted students. When any one talks to young men of independence in a country like this, only two ideas are likely to present themselves clearly before their minds. One is how to get rid of the foreigner and the other how soon to get rid of him. All else must appear to them as comparatively of very minor importance. The risk which earnest-minded young men must run from such ideas fermenting in their heads should be obvious to everybody, and the worst of it is that the more earnest the man the greater is the risk to which they are exposed. We hear it asserted by some advocates of independence that their plan is to use only peaceful means for the attainment of their end. "They" may intend to use only peaceful means, but the Government, which certainly does not want to see its rule overthrown will not long permit them to retain their peaceful character!

One almost feels inclined to apologize to an audience for urging on its attention, considerations so obvious and so elementary. That such reminders have become necessary only shows how easily the balance of political judgment in our country is apt to be upset. Our young men must make up their minds about it that there is no alternative to British rule not only now, but for a long time to come, and that any attempts made to disturb it directly or indirectly are bound to recoil on our own heads. Moreover they have to recognize, if they want to be just that this rule, in spite of its inevitable drawbacks as a foreign rule, has been on the whole a great instrument of progress for our people. Its continuance means the continuance of that peace and order which it alone can maintain in the present circumstances of the country and with which our best interest, among them those of our growing nationality, are bound up. The rulers have promised us equality of treatment with themselves and our hope is that this equality will be gradually attained. We on our side have accepted the rule and have promised it our willing allegiance. On the strength of this acceptance, certain privileges have been already conferred on us and in course of time more are bound to follow. Self-interest and good faith, therefore, alike require us to harbour no sentiment inconsistent with a continuance of this rule and our attitude towards it must be one of loyal acquiescence. Now loyalty is an active feeling. It implies not merely refraining from hostile acts against the order to which we are loyal, but also a readiness to rush to its support if its existence is in any way threatened. If we are loyal in this spirit, we may fight, if the situation requires it, with a clear conscience any individual measures or any series of measures of particular administrations, with all legitimate weapons at our disposal. A magnificent instance of this has been supplied by our great countryman, Mr. Gandhi. For the last two years he has been engaged in fighting a series of harsh and insulting measures of the Transvaal Government in a manner for which we have no parallel to show. But even while so engaged, he has not given the least ground to his worst opponent to cast any reasonable doubt on his attitude towards England. This feeling of loyalty is not one to be trotted out for official favour or demonstrated at official bidding. It must spring out of our very love for our country and it must be sustained by our clear recognition of what is necessary in our best interests. Then, indeed, our path will be clear to us and then we shall bear patiently, aye cheerfully, the disadvantages and even the humiliations inseparable from a foreign rule, strong in the consciousness that the country needs that sacrifice of sentiment at our hands.

EQUALITY OF TREATMENT.

I have said that our rulers stand pledged to extend to us equality of treatment with themselves. This equality is to be sought in two fields; equality for individual Indians with individual Englishmen and equality in regard to the form of Government which Englishmen enjoy in other parts of the Empire. This attainment of full equality with Englishmen, if ever it is accomplished, is bound to be a slow and weary affair. But one thing is clear. It is both our right and our duty to press forward along this road, and further, good faith requires that we should not think of taking any other. As the end of this road, far distant from where we at present are, may be seen a house in which Frenchmen and Dutchmen are gathered with Englishmen. Whether we shall ever acquire the strength which will carry us to that house, whether we shall be admitted into it even if we reach there, or whether our journey will terminate in some other way, the future alone will disclose. We may occasionally cast a glance at the house to shape us in our toil or to form to ourselves an idea of the strength needed to carry us there, but to worry at present about our probable lot in the remote future is both unnecessary and unwise. Of the two-fold equality we have to seek with Englishmen, the first, though in itself difficult of attainment, is not so difficult as the second. For it is possible to find in this country a fair number of Indians who in character and capacity could hold their own against individual Englishmen. But the attainment of a democratic form of self-government such as obtains in other parts of the Empire must depend upon the average strength in character and capacity of our people taken as a whole, for it is on our average strength that the weight of the edifice of self-government will have to rest. And here it must be regretfully admitted that our average to-day is far below the English average. The most important work before us, therefore, now is to endeavour to raise this average so that it may approach the English average, as the French and the Dutch averages do. Here is work enough for the most enthusiastic lover of his country. In fact on every side, whichever may we turn, only one sight meets the eye, that of work to be done; and only one cry is heard, that there are but few faithful workers. The elevation of the depressed classes who have to be brought up to the level of the rest of our people, universal elementary education, co-operation, improvement of the economic condition of the peasantry, higher education of woman, spread of industrial and technical education and building up the industrial strength of the country, promotion of closer relations between the different communities, these are some of the tasks which lie in front of us and each needs a whole army of devoted missionaries. Shall the need go unsupplied? Out of the thousands of young men that leave our Universities year after year shall not even a few hear within them the voices that speak to the spirit and respond gladly to this call? The work is the work of our country. It is also the work of humanity. If, after all, the awakening of which we speak and over which we justly rejoice, these fields do not yield their harvest for want of workers, India must wait for another generation before she receives faithful service from her children.

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman. In support of his proposition, he said:—

I have the honour to propose a hearty vote of thanks to my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale for having the trouble in the midst of his engagements to come down to meet us and to preside on this occasion, and, what is more, to deliver what I would deliberately call, a weighty pronouncement on a subject which ought to be, as it is, of great interest to one and all in this country. (Cheers). That pronouncement, I have no hesitation in declaring, is all the more weighty, because of the emphatic terms, and the unhesitating manner in which he has told us what our duty is in these times to our Government and to the country. There is a great deal being said on the question of loyalty. It is said that we are passing through times of unrest. On an occasion like this having regard to the preachings in certain quarters by certain people, one cannot but feel very pessimistic about the future of his country if we are going to be dominated by instruction which must in the long run, if not in the near future; deem or let us say, make us sink lower down in the scale of nations. I have felt from my college days that loyalty is a fundamental, and ought to be a fundamental principle of the thoughts and of the ambitions of every citizen in British India. (Hear, hear.) I know I can recall the days when some of those who are now preaching the contrary doctrine used to have controversies upon this subject. My notion of loyalty is founded upon reason, upon my faith in what I have all along British conscience. I remember three years ago in speaking to Lord Lamington on a certain question which was then agitating the minds of the people, and he said, "after all we have to remember that the Englishman really wants to do good to the country, but he will not be bullied, he will not be terrorised into going forwards," and most of the students of politics in this country are apt to ignore this fact that even in England their progress has been very often slow after a great deal of opposition, and they have been the result of discussion, experiment and of faith in true progress. Now ladies and gentlemen, I do not wish to enlarge upon, this topic because it would be interfering with the views which have been expressed by my friends. But when I speak on the subject of a vote of thanks to my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. I cannot best bear in mind one fact which cannot be ignored by us that Mr. Gokhale is coming in for a great deal of abuse in certain quarters. Well, abuse from those quarters, I should say, is the highest compliment to him, (cheers) and to an honest man. After all, most of our judgments, remember, are revelations of one's own character. The mind that is given to vilification to abuse, and to suspicion is a mind that must be condemned as being itself dishonest, as being itself degrading. And I think that amongst us there is man who is more entitled to our confidence than the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. (Hear, hear). Well, ladies and gentlemen I was reading an article in the "National Review" the other day, in which Mr. Gokhale has been described as even a more dangerous man than certain other person and the writer in the "National Review" has there quoted certain pronouncements of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. Well, of course, you must remember that when a man is given to certain party views in England takes to writing to one who disagrees with him, you must expect sometimes to hear from him strange things. And the writer in the "National Review" while describing him and making quotations from his speeches to show that what he is saying now has been different from what he has said, I think he is paying a very high compliment, because my ideal of a good citizen, of one man, is not that he at one time said views with which we may not agree, but that he is growing, that he sees and reads the signs of the times properly, that he has sanity and that he has integrity, and that he is after all a true lover of his country, because he does not wish to set it on fire. Mr. Gokhale, let me assure you has won the confidence of all men who truly love the country, and who are enlightened and cultured enough to bear in mind what true progress is. (Cheers.) With these remarks I ask you to pass this vote of thanks with the acclamation which it requires and which it deserves. (Loud cheers).

Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, in a few well chosen words, seconded the proposition which was carried with great acclamation.

MR. GOKHALE'S REPLY.

Mr. Gokhale then rose to reply amid loud cheers. He said: I am sincerely grateful to you for the manner in which you have passed this vote and also to my friend Mr. Chandavarkar for the exceedingly kind manner and the exceedingly kind words in which he has placed that vote before you It is not necessary for me just now to make another speech, but I would say one two things after what has fallen from Mr. Chandavarkar. I selected this subject with considerable hesitation, because our tradition in the past has been that as far as possible we do not speak to students about politics, that has been our tradition. But I have come to the clear conclusion that that tradition must now be departed from, because what happens is this: those who are able to take what I would call responsible views of the situation, they keep quiet in obedience to that tradition, whereas the other views which perhaps are not so thoughtfully worked out, those views are available to the students in all directions, and the result is what we see around us to-day. I therefore think that the time has come when all who feel that they have something to say to the students and who may be expected to give some thought to what they are going to say should freely speak to students about politics. Now as regards the criticism to which I have been subjected of late, and to which our distinguished friend Mr. Chandavarker made reference, well that is the accepted lot of those who come forward and take part in public affairs. When a man comes forward to take part in public life, it is necessary for him to be very thick-skinned because I know I have had the reputation of being a sensitive man, and I know Mr. Chandavarkar thinks me to be very sensitive, and I am quite sure that he said all this to-day in order to dress or supply me a lot of soothing to the wounds which have been inflicted on me. I may say, however, I have been 25 years in public life, and I have got plenty of abuse in public life, and therefore in 25 years one gets fairly accustomed to this abuse. Only one other thing I wish to refer to, and that is about the "National Review." Mr. Chandavarkar is under the impression that the writer in the "Review" had represented me correctly, and he has tried to furnish an explanation for you, and he has paid me a high compliment, which, I am sorry to say, in this case I do not deserve, because the writer in the "Review" has not represented my views correctly. The views which I have expressed two years ago, are also the views which I hold to-day (cheers.) The only difference is this; sometimes you address one set of people, sometimes you address another set of people and your views have often to supply a sort of corrective to the prevailing sentiment of that audience. In speaking to our own countrymen, I generally make a point of dwelling on our own defects. In speaking to the officials in the Council, I generally try to pass criticisms where there is room for them. Now I have been criticised in certain quarters, because before the Viceroy I said certain things against repression, and elsewhere, I said that repression was natural if our people indulged in violence. Now these inconsistencies are only apparent to those who analyse and sift matters correctly.

As regards the writer in the "National Review," well I have read that article also, and I must say that he has not represented my views there. However I am much grateful to Mr. Chandavarkar for what he has said and also to Mr. Cursetji who joined him.

The meeting was then dissolved.

THE LATEST THING IN VAMPIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Obstupui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit:" such were my experiences when I read the thrilling tale unfolded by your contributor XXX—or to be perfectly accurate, partly so; for alas, where erst the hirsute adornment luxuriated in wild abandon, there now remains but the glistening expanse of a dipteric skating rink. Hence my powers of steterunting, in a really creditable manner, are now strictly limited. This, by the way, though.

I have studied this weird narrative with heated brow—a trying thing in this weather, you will admit—and I fully subscribe to its superlative occultism. Whether it is due to the natural density of my intelligence, or the vagaries of your compositor; to obscurity in the original, or the legal lucidity of the transcriber, I do not know, but the fact remains that I cannot make out what the devil it is all about. The setting appears clear enough—a background of blue Alsatian Mountains, or green Carpathian Mountains, with the grim battlements of the feudal castle in the foreground. The leading lady, picturesque in costume, short as to skirt, with irreproachable ankles, a fine soprano voice, a doubtful reputation and an aberrant dietetic predilection towards babes and sucklings. "Stern parient," "basso profundo," with an odour of brimstone about him, two comic journalists to fill in the interludes, a superfluous editor, with a partiality towards quoting scripture at inopportune moments, and the usual chorus. Then by some literary legerdemain we are introduced to a portrait of the leading lady—a portrait with a reprehensible habit of winking—the editor still unctuously quoting holy writ and filling in his unoccupied moments by sticking pins into the unoffending journalists; whilst throughout the whole, the M. O. H's reports on the high rate of infant mortality are most distressing.

No, I fear I must give it up. It would require a modern Daniel to give us the interpretation. I may be wrong, but my impression is, that the pseudonym, "treble x" adopted by your correspondent understates the situation; it should have been "three stars"; or perchance, a symbolic representation of some alluring spirit, with her brow wreathed in orange blossom, a bunch of cherries in her hand and a tom-cat curled at her feet.

QUIEN SABE?

LORD KITCHENER AND LORD CURZON.

The following is the letter signed "Memor" which appeared in the "Times":—When I read in the "Pioneer" of August 27 the full report of Lord Kitchener's farewell speech at Simla last month, there were passages which struck a familiar chord in my memory, and I looked up, in "Lord Curzon in India," pp. 578 et seq, the terms of His Excellency's farewell speech at the Byculla Club at Bombay on November 16, 1905, which I had the privilege of hearing.

The following is the result of a collation of the two speeches:—

Lord Curzon. November 16, 1905.	Lord Kitchener. August 20, 1909.
I have been told that on the present occasion I am expected to give a sort of synopsis of the last seven years of administration. I am sure you will be intensely relieved to learn that I intend to disappoint those expectations. Lists of laws or administrative acts or executive policies may properly figure in a Budget speech; they may be recorded in an official minute; they may be grouped and weighed by the historian. But they are hardly the material for an after-dinner oration.	On such occasions as this it has not been unusual—I might almost say it has been customary—for the departing official to give a sort of synopsis of his years of administration. I am sure you will be glad to hear that I have no intention of conforming to that custom. Lists of measures carried into effect or of reforms inaugurated may find a place in a Budget oration or in an official record; they would, I think, be out of place in an after-dinner speech.
Perhaps you will permit me to point out what are the main principles that have underlain everything to which I set my hand in India. . . . The first may sound very elementary, but it is in reality cardinal. It is the recognition that for every Department of the State . . . there must be a policy instead of no policy—i.e., a method which is based upon accepted premises, either of reasoning or of experience, and is laid down in clear language understood by the officers who have to apply it, and intelligible to the people to whom it is to be applied.	But perhaps I may be permitted to point out two main principles that have underlain all I have attempted to do in India. The first principle sounds like a platitude, but is really all-important. It is that each step in Army reform must be founded on an accepted policy based upon admitted premises, arrived at either by experience or by reasoning, and laid down in clear language, understood by those who have to apply it, and intelligible to those to whom it is to be applied.
And my last principle has been everywhere to look ahead; to scrutinize not merely the passing requirements of the hour, but the abiding needs of the country; and to build not for the present, but for the future. I should say that the one great fault of Englishmen in India is that we do not sufficiently look ahead. We are so much absorbed in the toil of the day that we leave the morrow to take care of itself.	The second principle has been in all things to look ahead; to consider not merely the requirements of the moment, but the abiding needs of the country; to build not merely for the present, but to lay the foundation for the needs of the future. I think that one of the weaknesses of our English rule in India is that we do not always look sufficiently ahead. We are so much busied with the work of to-day that we are apt to leave to-morrow to take care of itself.
To leave India permanently stronger and more prosperous . . . . to have made dispositions that will raise the level of administration not for a year or two, but continuously . . . to have enabled the country and the Government better to confront the dangers or the vicissitudes of the future—that is the statesman's ambition. Whether he has attained it or not will perhaps not be known until long after he has disappeared.	Your Excellency has quite rightly interpreted the object of my efforts, which has been to raise the level of army administration not merely for a few years, but continuously; to leave the army in India with improved organization, more efficient, healthier, and more ready to take the field at a moment's notice, and thus to leave India permanently stronger and safer from attack and better able to confront the dangers and the vicissitudes of the future. How far I have attained this I must leave to the test of time.

Either this is a remarkably piquant illustration of the old saying that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery"—especially in view of the personalities of these two eminent speakers—or else the long arm of coincidence has assuredly never been longer.

HIGH COURT.

MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Brothers at Variance.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

JIVRAJ MADHAVJI VS. NARANDAS MADHAVJI.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co.

For the Defendant:—Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer.

His Lordship has disposed of the suit in which the plaintiff prayed for a declaration that the lease of a shop in the Mulji Jetha Market was his by right.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that he had hesitated long over the case; he had been in great doubt, but finally he had come to the conclusion that on the whole the balance inclined in the plaintiffs' favour. Two documents in the case seemed to his Lordship too strong to be got over. As to the first, its probative value for all his Lordship's purposes would have been as well secured by oral evidence of the simple fact that in 1901 the plaintiff took the lease in his own name and that was admitted by the defendant in his written statement. It therefore lay on him to prove, said his Lordship, once it was admitted further as it must be that in those circumstances the plaintiff and the plaintiff alone had the right to obtain the registered lease of 1904, and how the defendant came to obtain it. His Lordship thought that he had not discharged that burden. As to the second document which was the most complete corroboration of the plaintiff's case, the defendant himself asked to have it admitted, for the purpose of using the provision imposing the obligation to maintain the widow (their mother) on the defendant in support of his general argument. Allowing for that, His Lordship still thought that the argument told strongly for the plaintiff. His Lordship, therefore, held that the lease of 1904 belonged to the plaintiff by right, that he did not authorise the defendant to obtain it in his own name, that the defendant doing so acted covertly and in fraud of the plaintiff, and that the effect of this was that he must be treated as holding the lease in trust for the plaintiff. His Lordship also held that the plaintiff did not become aware of the alteration in the lease till 1907, therefore that the suit was in time. His Lordship accordingly directed that the defendant do hold the lease to the use and benefit of the plaintiff and pay all the costs of this suit. His Lordship was not sure that it would not have been better to add the lessors as party defendants for technical reasons. Substantially, however, they had no interest in the dispute. It would then be more satisfactory to make this decree in the form of directing the defendant to transfer the lease to the plaintiff.

LEASE OF WATSON HOTEL ANNEXE.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

MIRZA ABBAS ALI BAIG VS. SYED SARDAR ALI KHAN.

For the Plaintiff: Mr. B. D. N. Wadia, with Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

For the Defendant: Mr. Shortt, and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company.

His Lordship disposed of this suit on Saturday afternoon. The facts of this case have already been reported.

His Lordship in delivering judgment said that he thought his previous judgment settled and disposed of most of the difficulties which lay in the way of practically deciding the dispute of the parties. His Lordship had then held that whatever losses that could fairly be brought within the breach of the covenants contained in the lease or the conditions in the lease or the agreement of the lease would constitute a first charge on the deposits in the defendant's hands; that was to say that if owing to such breach of covenants and failure to perform obligations, the defendant had suffered loss to the extent of the whole amount deposited with him, the plaintiff's subsequent charges would be entirely nugatory; but if such losses, chargeable upon the fund deposited, did not exhaust it, then the residue would undoubtedly be available to the plaintiff. That in short settled the priority of the parties on the simplest basis. His Lordship said that the main question in difference was whether the defendant was entitled to charge that fund with Rs. 10,000 or, if not 10,000, to any amount for the loss of goodwill owing to his lessees' failure duly to perform the covenant of the lease.

His Lordship held that the defendant had entirely failed to prove that there had been any loss of goodwill attributed to want of management on the late lessee's part.

His Lordship next discussed the several items and held that the defendant was entitled to charge the whole of the Municipal taxes up to the 30th April 1907 and the whole of the Municipal water charges up to the 5th January upon the deposits. His Lordship further held that the defendant was equally entitled to charge the Port Trust rents on the fund in hand; the defendant was also entitled to the whole of Osler's bill, the shortage of furniture, the auctioneer's bills, charges for stove mending, matting charges, lawyers' bills, and charges for water connection repairs. His Lordship held that the defendant was not entitled to charge the servants' wages, painting bills, and crockery on the deposit.

His Lordship, therefore, referred the matter to the Commissioner for the taking of accounts of all these items. Question of costs was reserved.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

Sakaram Balaji, a Hindu, in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was charged with the theft as a servant of two copper pans valued at eight annas and a half, and a quantity of sugar valued at two annas, from the Goods Shed at Carnac Bunder. It appeared from the evidence that a railway peon saw the accused stealing the pans. He informed the Police who, on searching the accused, found also the sugar on his person. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to undergo one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default, to undergo four days' rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

A FACTORY OWNER IN TROUBLE.

On Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Boiler Inspector Carpenter charged Mr. Mahomedali Lukmanji, proprietor of the Lucky Woollen and Cotton Hosiery Factory, with failing to keep his factory in charge of an engineer. Mr. Kotewal, Pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of the 24th August last, Mr. Carpenter visited the factory, when he found that there was no engineer there. The defence was that the engineer had gone out to get medicine as he was ill but returned five minutes after the Inspector left. The accused was fined Rs. 100.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

GIRGAON.

Before Dr. Shantaram Vithal (Chairman), and Mr. Purshotamdas Mangaldas.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of 30 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. B. N. Motiwalla (Chairman), and J. F. Rodrigues.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

SPORTING NEWS

POONA RACES.

Eighth Extra Meeting.

EXCITING FINISHES—THREE DEAD-HEATS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 9.

THE first of the second series of extra meetings came off this afternoon and although Bombay sent only one combined race-special, there was a good muster of the sporting public on the course and except perhaps that the latter did not fare at the hands of bookmakers as well as they should have liked, the sport they witnessed was first rate and was worth the gate-money and something more. The first three races resulted into dead-heats, though many shook their heads at the verdict and yet a fourth race was a very close thing, but young Ferguson was not to be deprived of his laurels a third time and managed to beat Mr. Kelso's gelding by a neck. The rest of the events proved practically easy wins.

Out of the six advertised events eight races were got up, the entries for the Maiden Plate and the Arab Consolation Plate being split up into two. Large fields turned out in each of the events except the Welter Plate which found only five starters. The actual racing does not need any detailed comments except that in the dead-heats, in the first two the two outsiders first class and John Scott who disputed the honours were given a walk-over and in the third the owners agreed to divide the stakes.

One of the most interesting results of the day was the success of Tom Scott, whose proteges, the Jam Saheb's Metal Boy and Vigorous, after a run of ill-luck, captured to-day the two horse races with Ferguson up and there was a third winner from the same stable in the Patiala horse Brigand II who annexed the second division of the Arab Consolation Plate. The most sensational win perhaps of the afternoon was in the Karjat Plate, when Mr. Newton's new pony Ohechan very little fancied, with Mujeed up beat a whole field of old sprinters, the favourite Sharar also a new one not even placing.

The public were able to spot three winners, all of them being from Tom Scott's stable, and owing to the rule passed by the Stewards on the bets in dead-heats last Bombay season, they were able in the first two races to get their own back with a little addition on defence and steel, as both of them were backed at twos and five to twos respectively. Yet it cannot be claimed that the public squared accounts for a look at the dividends paid by the Tote, particularly for places, will tell that the punters did not fare very well there.

All our visitors have left Poona, but Watson, Mr. Apcar's trainer, is still here.

Although it threatened a downpour at the very commencement of the races, the weather, however, kept clear and cool the whole of the afternoon.

The ninth extra meeting will take place to-day on Monday.

Details:—

A MAIDEN PLATE—(Divided)—6 Furlongs.

Mr A M Shamlan's First Class, 8st 7lbs... Forster 1
Mr A M Saif's Defence, 8st 7lbs ..... Evans 2
Mr Abdoola Mistry's Priceless, 8st 3lbs...Whalley 3
Mr Newton's Murmurees, 9st .....Yussuff 4

ALSO RAN: Waziristan, 8st 10lbs; Contractor, 8st 8lbs; Sabuktakin, 8st 5lbs; Marcus, 8st 4lbs; Gibralter, 8st 2lbs; Young Anaiza, 7-13; and Duxion, 7st 3lbs.

BETTING: 2 to 1 against Defence, 7 to 2 Sabuktakin, 6 to 1 Murmurees and Marcus, and longer odds the others.

THE RACE: From a good start Waziristan led First Class and Defence to the bend where First Class on the outside took command. At the distance Defence went up to the leader and overhauling him, led for home but First Class making a fresh effort, in an exciting finish dead-heated with the favourite for the first place. Priceless coming up late took third place, 3/4 length off. Time—1min. 25 3/5secs.

First Class was given a walk-over.

Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal.

Totalizator paid Rs. 13-8 and Rs 107 for a win on Defence and First Class respectively, and Rs 14-8 on Defence, Rs 45-8 on First Class and Rs 45-8 on Priceless for places.

A MAIDEN PLATE—(Divided)—6 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's John Scott, 7st 13lbs, P R Brown 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Steel, 8st 10lbs.....A Ferguson 2
Mr Sahi Mahomed's Grey Morn II, 8st 11bs car. 8st 4lbs .....Evans 3
Mr Tahar Yuni's Nishan, 7st 12lbs .....Heeroo 4

ALSO RAN:—Ebrahim Pasha 9st 3lbs; Malta 9st 2lbs; Hyacinth 9st; Mizhir Beg 8st 4lbs; Hurr 8st 3lbs; Young Achilles 8st 11b; Jacks 7st 12lbs.

BETTING:—5 to 2 against Steel, 3 to 1 Grey Morn II, 6 to 1 Jacks, 8 to 1 Malta and Young Achilles and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE:—Hyacinth led out for a spell, then Mizhir Beg went to the front followed by Grey morn, Hyacinth, Jacks and John Scott and at the half mile Grey Morn took the command with Mizhir Beg, Jacko and Steel lying next. At the quarter mile Steel took second place and Nishan began to come up. At the bend Hyacinth went wide and at the distance Steel led for home. In front of the lawn John Scott came up to Steel and in a tight finish the verdict of dead-heat was given, Grey Morn being third 3-4 length off. Time—1min 25secs.

John Scott was given a walk-over.

Winner trained by Soccaram.

Totalizator paid Rs. 48-8 and Rs. 22 on John Scott and Steel respectively for a win, and Rs. 20 on John Scott, Rs. 15 on Steel and Rs. 14 on Grey Morn for places.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE—(Divided)—1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Merrily, 8st 11lbs, A Ferguson } Dead
Mr J M Mistry's Young Salanio, 8st 4lbs, Whalley } heat 1
Mr Newton's Hadee, 8st .....Yussuff 3
Mr D Runchordass' Ashroff, 9st .....Ames 4

ALSO RAN.—Bendigo, 9st 9lbs; Dilerjung, 8st 3lbs; Amood, 8st 2lbs; Colaba, 8st 2lbs; Little Gafil, 8st 1lb; Arab Lord, 8st; England, 7st 11lbs (car. 7st 12lbs); Thaboor, 7st 4lbs; and Lapwing, 6st 13lbs (car. 7st.)

BETTING.—7 to 2 against Bendiga, 4 to 1 Amood, 5 to 1 Colaba, 7 to 1 Ashroff, Merrily, Dilerjung and Lapwing and longer odds the others.

THE RACE.—England got off with a lead followed by Hadee, Thaboor, Ashroff and Lapwing while Young Salanio was a bad last. At the five furlongs England fell away and Hadee assumed command from Merrily, Bendigo, Lapwing and Colaba and at the distance Merrily displaced the leader. In front of the lawn Young Salanio came up with a fast stride and in a great finish dead-heated with Merrily on the post. Hadee was third ½ length off. Time—1min 54 3-5secs.

Owners divided the stakes.

Merrily trained by Jaroola bin Talib and Young Salanio by Cowasjee Burjorjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 39-8 on Merrily and Rs. 14-3 on Young Salanio for a win and Rs. 20-8 on Merrily, Rs. 68-8 on Young Salanio and Rs. 53-8 on Hadee for places.

THE ASCOT PLATE—1 mile.

H H Maharaja Jam Saheb's Metal Boy, 7st 13lb....A Ferguson 1
Mr Kelso's St Patrick, 7st 7lbs car 7st 8lbs J. Killorn 2
Messrs F M Garda and W Mumford's Lady Violet, 9st 3lb ...W. Hayhoe 3
Mr F M Garda's The Loaf, 8st 12lbs .....Whalley 4

ALSO RAN.—Sacricomar 8st. 13lb.; Sugar Apple 8st car 8st 11b; Ashanti Gold 7st 11lb; and Flaneur 7st. 2lb.

BETTING—6 to 4 against Metal Boy, 4 to 1 St. Patrick, 6 to 1 Sacricomar and Flaneur, and 8 to 1 and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE—St. Patrick was the earliest out of the gate and led Ashanti Gold and Flaneur to the three furlongs where Metal Boy and Lady Violet began to come up. At the distance Metal Boy was level with St. Patrick and in a good race home; the favourite snatched the verdict by a neck. Half a length between the second and third. Time—1 min. 44 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by Tom Scott.

Totalizator paid Rs. 22-8 on the winner and Rs. 12, Rs. 18 and Rs. 54 for places.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—(Divided)—1 mile.

H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Brigand II, 8st 8lbs Ames 1
Mr Hajee Suleman's Hamayoon 7st 8lbs car 7st 10lbs Hazza 2
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's Antica 8st 7lbs.....Mujeed 3
Mr Yussuff Abdoola's Aden 7st 5lbs.....Whalley 4

ALSO RAN:—Moscow 8st 13lbs; Mahan 8st 11lbs; Hurgon 8st 11lbs; Company 8st 6lbs: Hundred 8st 11b; Nulli Secundus 7st 11lbs; Middleman 7st 9lbs; and Darwin 7st 3lbs.

BETTING:—7 to 2 against Brigand II, 5 to 1 Moscow, 6 to 1 Mahan, Company and Middleman 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Mahan was the earliest out of the gate but was soon overhauled by Darwin who in turn succumbed to Antica at the six furlongs and the last named followed by Hamayoon. Aden and Brigand II raced to the bend where Company showed out for a spell but soon fell back. Up the straight Brigand II assumed the lead and staying out a challenge from Hamayoon won by 1-2 length. Antica was third 3-4 length off. Close fourth. Time—1 min. 56 1-5 secs.

Winner trained by Tom Scott.

Totalizator paid Rs. 51-8 on the winner and Rs. 25-8, Rs. 34 and Rs. 88 8, for places.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE.—5 furlongs.

H H Maharaja Jam Saheb's Vigorous 9st 2lbs Ferguson 1
Thakore Rajendra Singh's Foursome, 8st 11lbs E Andrews 2
Major Sir J Milbanke's Manlook 8st 13lbs....J Hill 3
The Chief of Manavadar's Moonlight, 7st 8lbs A Kahn 4

ALSO RAN:—Forfeit 9st 7lbs; Pincher 9st 5lbs; Lady Leslie 9st 1lb; Lady Spring 9st; Oldham 8st 13lbs; Solution 8st 9lbs; Signoretta 8st 5lbs; Lady Lomond 8st 1lb; Milner II 7st 12lbs; White Heather 7st 12lbs; Metal Girl 7st 9lbs; and Rose Water 7st 1lb.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against each Vigorous and Foursome, 5 to 1 White Heather and tens and twenties against the others.

THE RACE:—White Heather showed out for a little while, then Foursome took the lead and followed by Vigorous, White Heather and Moonlight, raced up to the straight where Vigorous overhauled the leader. Vigorous won easily by 3 lengths. Manlook coming up with a late run snatched third from Moonlight by 1 length. Time—1min, 4secs.

Winner trained by Tom Scott.

Totalizator paid Rs 37-8 on the winner and Rs 15, Rs. 15, and Rs. 30-8 for places.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Major Pitman's Express, 10st 2lbs.....Owner 1
Mr Morrison's Little King, 9st 10lbs (car 10st 6lbs) J Killorn 2
Captain Meynell's Arabistan, 11st 3lbs .....Mr O Symons 3

ALSO RAN:—Sheik Farid 10st 4lbs; Raffles 10st 11b.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Little King, 5 to 2 Express, and 6 to 1 the others.

THE RACE:—Sheik Farid got off with a long lead followed by Little King with the rest behind in a bunch. At the bend Sheik Farid went wide and Express led for home with Little King lying next. Express won easily by 1 1-4 lengths. 1 1-2 lengths between the next two. Time—1min. 28 2-5secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.

Totalizator paid Rs. 38 on the winner and Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 12 for places.

THE KARJAT PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr Newton's Chechan, 6st 10lbs (car. 7st), Mujeed 1
Mr Kadoo bin Saheb's Hishan, 7st ...A Ferguson 2
Mr A S Oomer's Rajput, 8st 10lbs

BY THE WAY.

THE VITALITY OF THE WEST.

Truly, the word "impossible" is fast becoming obsolete, and in Western America it may almost be said already to have become so. Three years ago San Francisco was a heap of smoking ruins, with ex-multimillionaires and paupers devouring successive slices from the common loaf. To-day it is a finer city than ever, with all the latest improvements and no insanitary architectural anachronisms—the most up-to-date city in the world. It has planned, in true American fashion, a great "send-off," and all the civilised world will be represented at the great fete at which this new £40,000,000 city will be launched. It is the climax of Western vitality. The Western American exceeds in energy the Eastern as far as the latter surpasses the European. There is no civilised achievement of which he does not possess the best examples, and this last feat of reconstruction has refuted the prophetic utterances of experts and geologists. He is, as we have said, erasing the word "impossible" from his dictionary. As a further change, the word "colossal" might be brought up-to-date and changed into "San Franciscan."

MUSICAL AMERICA.

America, as every young country should do, is passing through the bard or troubadour stage, modernised into the phrase of the operatic star. The new Boston Opera House, though not due to open till November, has already disposed of all its stalls and most of its balcony stalls for the season; and New York and Philadelphia also expect profitable returns at the opera box-office. So popular is musical entertainment in America just now that there is some danger of the supply of musicians failing—a state of affairs unthinkable in England. Americans have not distinguished themselves in any branch of art, but there is no doubt that the masters of the world find in the States their most appreciative audiences. In literary lore, in antiquarianism, in intelligent criticism at picture galleries and concerts, the average European is far behind the American tourist at whom he delights to scoff. Our own operatic authorities might with advantage learn a lesson from the programme of the Manhattan Opera House, and ring the changes a little more frequently than they do. The word "novelty" jars on the Covent Garden ear; unknown names are productive of disturbing thoughts; but for the audience there is a stage known as satiety, which cannot be very far distant.

WHY NOT?

Many suggestions and lamentations are being heard in respect of Thorvaldsen's disappearing lion and proposals to reproduce it, in some more lasting material on some more sheltered site, are agitating all tourists who, whether from sentiment or genuine love of art, would deplore the loss of the monument. The most surprising feature of the incident is that, in this marvellous twentieth century of ours, every one should accept so readily the announcement that nothing can hinder the disintegration of the original at Lucerne. It is certain that no remedy can be devised? If, for instance, the dripping of water cannot be stopped, or the weather be regulated, surely it would be no very difficult matter to fix a glass frame across this masterpiece of sculpture. One ventures to think that there may still exist some means of preservation only overlooked owing to its very simplicity. Some thing of the romance of the monument would no doubt be destroyed by a scheme such as we have suggested but obviously a framed lion is better than none at all. One is open to conviction, but until this simple theory has been scientifically refuted one refuses to abandon it.

A RETIREMENT IN GOOD ORDER.

"It is our desire to leave the profession as quietly and unobtrusively as we have all our lives endeavoured to follow it." That phrase occurs in a letter in which Mr. Kendal gives his reasons for the abandonment of a "farewell tour" which he and Mrs. Kendal had contemplated for the autumn of 1910, as a preliminary to their leaving the stage. It is a good phrase, and does scarcely less honour to these players than their long and distinguished career. Acting of a high and uniform excellence, close and patient study of a great art, character and honour in private life, a high example and the most genuine sympathy for all their colleagues—these have been the distinctions which the Kendals have earned. Their motto has been "thorough," and they have lived up to it. If London has seen less of them than the provinces, yet their fame is world-wide, whilst the arts and graces which have been peculiarly theirs are those which may be most justly envied. If—they set their faces and their influence against the stultification of the "farewell," which is merely an advertisement for further appearances, the Kendals will have added once more to the large debt which is owed them by the public.

UNDER TWO FLAGS.

Two flags have not always been a large allowance for one soldier. The men who gained their fortunes by their swords, and kept them by susceptibility to higher pay, used to be a prominent feature of warfare. They were not embarrassed, however, by their riches—unlike the young man named Mans who has just found that two flags are all too many for him. Born of German subjects who happened to be living in Paris when he was born, Mans considered himself a German and served in the German army at Metz. On his return to Paris he discovered that he was a French subject, and must serve his two years with the French army. Alternately he has taken part in German and in French manœuvres. If he had not this year been summoned to be both German and French at the same time owing to the coincidence of manœuvres his romance might have been kept locked in his own breast. But he has been forced to give up the secret by the clash of two pressing engagements. Mans should be a valuable soldier after his experience. But to which country? Will he bestow his military favours—German blend—on France, or his military favours—French blend—on Germany? The choice may be embarrassing—if he is allowed a choice.

NOISY NOBODIES.

The Earl of Malmesbury has given voice to the distaste with which most Englishmen have recently seen their feelings of fairness outraged. The deliberate attempts to break up political meetings, the organized disturbances in which the voices of the speakers were drowned, are obviously childish and futile, but they are also of sinister importance. The attitude of the men who says "I am sure I shall not agree with you, therefore I shall not allow you to express an opinion" is the attitude of the Inquisitors of Spain. It is the very antithesis of that air of freedom and liberty of speech which should blow politics, and in England usually does so. It is the forerunner of cables and secret societies, of compulsory methods, and the tyranny of the majority. Worse still, it is the knell of that element of truth which in varying degrees always resides in the silenced party. No political body has ever had a monopoly of the truth, and it is only by the supplementary criticism of the truth, and it is only by the supplementary criticism of opposition that the whole truth is made clear. The value of opposition, then is obvious, but the senseless shouts of the irrational can only transform politics into a long contest.

A MINISTER'S GOSPEL.

Mr. Chevalier expressed an eternal truth when in a famous song he drew a contrast between "wot 'e sez" and the "narsty way he sez it." It is just this truth that Sir Edward Grey emphasised in his speech to the Internattonal Press delegates. "What matters is not so much what is said as the manner in which it is said, and the tone of the Press on these differences between nations is a tremendous factor in benefiting the relations between countries." And he went on to declare that nine-tenths of the differences between nations would disappear if there was a firm conviction on both sides of the goodwill of each other. "One of the greatest mischiefs is statement of fact and allegation of motive which are founded not upon knowledge but upon suspicion." Sir Edward Grey, being a man of some knowledge of the world, is doubtless aware that he is preaching a counsel of perfection. It is hard for man to do justice even to his brother. He must needs suspect him of some dark and subtle motive when perhaps nothing but honest intention is in the poor fellow's [illegible] more is it difficult for nation to credit [illegible]ward motive and meaning. [illegible]ffered and is constant- [illegible]nworthy aims [illegible]nowledge we [illegible]hat possibly [illegible]do injustice [illegible]The Press [illegible]hesitate [illegible]"nas- [illegible]r the [illegible]e nor

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS MODES.

A great many volumes will have to be written before the subject of the new materials for winter wear will be quite exhausted, writes a Paris correspondent. There are so many that seem to have been unearthed straight from some old wardrobe where our grandmothers stowed their best frocks, that the dowager who has been inclined to rebel against the want of richness and solidity in the materials of last season and the season before, will find much to comfort her just now. The costly brocades and broche velvets would have delighted the hearts of women in the days when crinolines were worn and coalscuttle bonnets were the latest craze, and when ball gowns were looped with chains of moss rosebuds and large wreaths and short gloves were "de rigueur" for evening wear. Contrarieres are going to prove conclusively to the sceptical among us that the materials can be as attractive in connection with new styles as they were considered essential in the old days.

THE RETURN OF POPLIN.

The silks which resemble the old-world poplins are perhaps the best of all. These are quite as dignified looking as their predecessors, but are infinitely softer, and have an almost velvety effect, while a great deal of corduroy velvet will be seen among the outdoor toilettes and this is always becoming, and can be had nowadays in the softest and most delightful shades imaginable. Rich and beautiful effects are besides to be obtained with the new materials which have broken surfaces like Oriental crepe, and one of the handsomest is a fine silk panne, with the same deep "crinkle" as is usually seen in a silk crepe. In some of the half tones, such as lie de win, and the warm purplish taupes and greyish browns which have no definite name to know them by, and which can only be described in a slipshod fashion as well as in the entire scale of green this material blends admirably with any kind of fur, and is an ideal foundation for a rich winter toilette. There is more than a likelihood, too, that crepe will prove an important rival chiffon and ninon for the overdresses of the new evening gowns and some of the new makes are like the crumpled petal of a poppy and just as fine while they provide a welcome change from the oft-repeated ninon gowns which have been worn by debutante and dowager alike for years past. In two shades of colour, such as a satin foundation in a sweet pea tone of pink, with a tonic of pale mauve crepe, or "vice versa," the effect of such a gown leaves nothing to be desired, and it is little wonder that the couturiere is taking very kindly to the material.

THE NEW TAILOR COSTUME.

A feature of the new coats of the tailor-made is represented by the big ornaments on the side basques which stimulate pockets. There is often a real pocket in the middle of the ornament, but whether this is the case or not, the ornament in question must not be lacking. It consists as a rule of a very large plaque of braiding carried out frequently in a combination of "rat-tail," soutache, and wide military, braid, while it breaks the severity of the plain coat, and looks exceedingly well when treated by a master hand. This is an outcome of the general plan for the coming season, which decrees that nothing shall be perfectly plain on the surface, and likewise accounts for the popularity of the brocbe effects. In default of the braid or embroidery the broche designs break up the surface and provide light and shade

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 11th October.

There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School to-morrow, Tuesday morning the 12th instant at 7-30 a. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

Practice for section jumping and Lloyd Lindsay will be held on the Gymkhana Maidan on Mondays and Saturday mornings. Section Commanders are requested to communicate with their sections for practice etc.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A
Bombay, 11th October,

662—LEAVE.

The following extract from Bombay Brigade orders is published for information:—

. . . . . .

Volunteers.

No 1242—Furlough and Leave—Leave of absence out of India is granted to Major R W B Pennington, Bo Vol Artillery from 1st October 1909 to 1st March 1910.

. . . . . .

663—COMMAND.

With reference to above Capt R W Fisher will take over Command of No 2 Coy during the absence of Major Pennington.

. . . . . .

664—SUB-TARGET MACHINE PRACTICE.

The sub-target aiming machine will be available for practice from 7-30 a. m. on Wednesday the 13th instant. Members, especially recruits, should avail themselves of this excellent means of learning how to shoot with the service rifle.

. . . . . .

665—GUN LAYER & RANGE TAKERS CLASSES.

Classes of Instruction will be stated shortly for gun layers and range takers. Members desirous of joining either class will please send in their names to the Adjutant.

666 STRENGTH.

The following member having resigned, is struck off the strength of the Corps:—

Sergt M H Coates.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.
Bombay, 11th October.

380.—Detail for the week ending 16th instant.

To-day Monday 11th instant—"G" Coy. Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

II. "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

III. "K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

IV. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8 30 p. m.

Tuesday 12th instant—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

Wednesday 13th instant—For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

II. "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

III. "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.

IV. "D" Coy. Parade behind the Telegraph Quarters, Wandby Road at 5-45 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti,

V. "C" Coy. Parade at the back of Town Hall at 6 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Thursday 14th instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

II. "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

III. "A" Coy. Parade at the Town Customs House at 5-30 p. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 15th inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.

II. "K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

III. All recruits of the current season to parade at headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

381.—Issue of Arms.—Arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at headquarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

382.—The new forage caps are ready for issue. Members are requested to draw them at once and to return their old caps at the time of issue.

383.—Musketry.—Wednesday 13th inst.—The range at Ghat Kopar will be available for practice for the Viceroy's Cup Competition.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

384.—Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 6325, Vol E. G. Abbott, "G" Coy from 12th Oct. to 15th Nov. 1909.

385.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled, are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—

No 6757 Vol H Taylor; No 6758 Vol J Stare; No 6759 Vol L Dyce; No 6760 Vol A Pereira; No 6761 Vol S Sterling; No 6762 Vol C D MacFarlaine; and No 6763 Vol C Kishander.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

HEADACHE

When You Have a Headache
Don't Tie Your Head Up with
a Wet Towel but take two of

Trezo Tablets

In less than twenty minutes you will have relief. Permanent relief, too, because Trezo Tablets go at the seat of the trouble and correct headaches in a natural way.

Trezo Tablets do not contain any poisonous or narcotic drugs. They do not contain Antifibrin, Antipyrin, Chloral, Morphine, and they may be given in all cases. We know they may be given where Headache Powders, Pills or Wafers would cause trouble instead of working a cure.

Trezo Tablets are equally useful in Neuralgia, Hemicrania, and nerve pains.

Of all Chemists at 12 annas per bottle. Refuse substitutes.

CURED

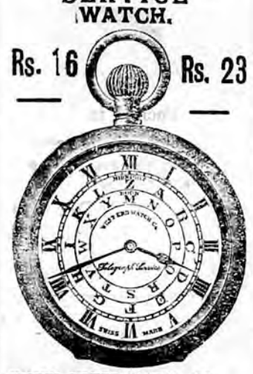
COD LIVER OIL.

If you are run down try Waterbury's Metabolized Cod Liver Oil Compound. It contains pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil (rendered odorless and digestive by special process), Malt Extract Hypophosphites, Glycerine, Creosote and Guaiacol. It is very palatable and easy of digestion. Good for children and invalids. Accept Waterbury's only. Of all Chemists.

Agents:
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE WATCH.

Rs. 16 Rs. 23



NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 16
900-1000 SILVER CASE Rs. 23
AS USED BY THE
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPT.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

EUQUININE.

(Tasteless Quinine)

FOR

Infants & Invalids.

ONCE TRIED - - - - ALWAYS USED.

NO BITTER - - - - TASTE!

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents:

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,
BOMBAY.

A Stubborn Foe.

To conquer an obstinate enemy, requires persistency and perseverence. It is the same with Rheumatism, the dread foe of mankind, which ranks foremost in stubbornness. To eradicate it from the system, you must use the right weapon. Little's Oriental Balm is the only remedy that can overpower it. It has cured helpless, crippled sufferers who have been discharged from the hospital as incurable.

Mr. W. Williams, Eve Road, Leyton, says:—"For 3 years I have been rendered unfit for work by Rheumatism. At night terrible shooting pains kept me in agony. I could not sleep or use my arms. Two bottles of that wonderful remedy, Little's Oriental Balm, cured me completely. I can recommend it with utmost confidence." Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout India.

Clearwater's Bottles
Exceptionally Strong Glass.
Accuracy of make and best obtainable value in the article will be found in bottles of our manufacture. Packed securely for safe arrival at factory. Apply through Agent or Merchant for Prices and Samples.
ALFRED ALEXANDER & Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1845
Head Offices: 85, Gracechurch Street,
LONDON, E.C., Eng.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

PUFFINS.

The puffin is a ludicrous little creature; his great beak—at its best during the spring and summer, on account of the brilliant colouring and extraordinary markings—his curious upright and wadding gait when he is on land, and his plump, well-fed appearance have earned for him a reputation for stupidity, and his name in the North, "Tommie Norie," is used more frequently to designate a stupid or shy person:

Tommie Norie o' the Bass
Canna kiss a bonny lass

In the winter months the puffin, or sea parrot is a bird of much more sombre colours; the horny sheath of the bill is shed here and there, the parrot-like beak becomes small, and the rich colours fade or fall off with the sheddings. They then live a life entirely at sea; it is only on the approach of the breedings season that they begin to congregate in their myriads around their favourite nesting sites, and the breeding birds take to land.

VAST NUMBERS.

Only those who have had the fortune to visit one of these nesting haunts of the puffin can form any idea of the numbers. Professor Newton in 1893 roughly estimated that three million birds had their home in one locality in the Hebrides. This was borne out by another observer, and on revisting the spot next year he thought that he had really understated the number. There are many of these stations round the British coast, the best-known ones being the Farne Islands, the Bass Rock, the Skelligs, Lundy Island, and St. Kilda. The noise of the flight of these birds when disturbed is quite deafening. They blot out the sky with their numbers, and it seems as if one is standing in the centre of a whirlwind of birds that must eventually dash against you and hurl you off your feet. Howard Saunders, in his "British Birds," says the "swarms of birds going and coming round the many islands of the Hebrides, especially St. Kilda, make the horizon seem quite hazy. The young birds are fed for quite three weeks in their nests before they are taken down to the water, far below. The amount of fish fry and pelagic life that is destroyed to feed the young alone must be enormous, and it is little wonder that in such huge colonies the parent birds have frequently to fly very long distances, forty or fifty miles, to provide for their single youngster.

PATH OF HALLEY'S COMET.

The path of Halley's comet in the sky up to the end of the year has been calculated by Mr. A. Crommelin, and his results, accompanied by a map, are given in the current number of "Knowledge." Such calculations of the position of a comet from day to day are known to astronomers as "ephemeris," and they enable observers to direct their telescopes to the right spot in the sky. The map shows Halley's comet entering the constellation Orion on September 11, and passing into Taurus on November 3. By the 26th of that month it will be near the chief star, Alpha, of this constellation. On December 16 it is due to enter Aries, and by the end of the year it will be near the star Epsilon of this group.

CROSSBILLS IN BRITAIN.

Crossbills are now of such rare occurrence in Britain that any record of their appearance is worthy of special note. A recent issue of "British Birds" gives particulars of an invasion of considerable numbers of these birds during the present year. Towards the end of June they were seen in the Orkney Islands, and about the same time in the Shetlands. They appear to have come from the north after the breeding season, as both old and young birds were seen, and worked their way south into England. A number of small flocks were seen. In Kent somewhat later a flock of 100 was seen. They were also observed in Surrey and Middlesex.

WHERE THEY CAME FROM.

About the same time numbers of crossbills were seen on the island of Heligoland. Herr Weigold, of the Biological Station on that island, considers that the southern migration of these birds was due to scarcity of food supply in the northern pine forests where they breed. The crossbill depends largely for food on the seeds of the pine, and an unusually successful breeding season may have resulted in the early exhaustion of this source of nourishment.

DANGER OF CARBON-TETRACHLORIDE.

Recent disastrous results from the use of carbon-tetrachloride as a hair cleanser have called special attention to the properties of this remarkable substance. Within the last few years it has been somewhat extensively used as a solvent for fats. For extracting fat from bones and other substances it possesses an advantage over benzine and carbon bisulphide in the fact that it is non-inflammable. Hence it has been largely used in factories. Various preparations of carbon-tetrachloride have also been sold for cleaning gloves etc. Its further use as a hair cleanser has resulted in poisoning.

MORE POISONOUS THAN CHLOROFORM.

This has led to a special study of the toxic properties of this substance. Dr. Waller has made a careful comparison of its poisonous effects with those of chloroform, and records his results in the "Lancet." Chloroform, he finds, is one hundred times as poisonous as alcohol, while pure carbon tetrachloride is twice as poisonous as chloroform. But the particular preparation used in the fatal case was found to be even more poisonous than the pure substance. This is to be attributed to its impurity. On analysis it was found to contain about 1 1-2 per cent. of carbon bisulphide, and to this its extra toxicity was doubtless due. It is obvious that such a dangerous substance should never be used for the hair.

HOW MAY THE POLE BE DETERMINED?

How is a traveller to know that he has reached the geographical Pole? And what evidence ought we to demand from a traveller who says he has been there? These questions have been brought into special prominence by rival claims to have reached it. An opportune article in "Nature" sets forth clearly the methods of determining that unique position. If, it is pointed out, the traveller should arrive during the winter months his easiest way would be by an observation of the stars. At the Pole the stars would appear to move round the observer in circles parallel to the horizon, making a complete revolution every day. Let the traveller then select a star not less than 35deg. above the horizon, and determine its height at intervals during a complete revolution of the earth. If the altitude is the same at each observation the observer must be at the Pole.

ANOTHER METHOD.

This, however, involves a stay of a whole day, and failing the requisite time the traveller should proceed as follows. Determine the heights of a number of different stars round the horizon, and then apply corrections for altitudes, etc. If these corrected figures agree with those given in the Nautical Almanack, then the traveller may conclude that he has reached the Pole. But travellers in Polar lands, for obvious reasons, choose the summer half-year for their farthest north. They reach the Pole when the light of the stars is hidden by the sun.

BY OBSERVATION OF THE SUN.

The traveller must make observations of the height of the sun. If he finds the sun pass round him in a circle without change in height, except the hourly declination given in the "Nautical Almanack," he knows he is at the Pole. If, however, the height of the sun increases for twelve hours, and then decreases for the remaining twelve, the observer has not reached the Pole. And it is to be noted that the less the height of the sun above the horizon the greater the difficulty of this observation. On April 6 and 21, the dates at which the Pole is said to have been reached, the sun would be only 6deg. and 12deg. respectively above the horizon.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CB

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT

TABLE DELICACIES,

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL.

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.

In Special Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

THE

WALTHAM AMERICAN RAILWAY LEVER WATCH.

PRICE:

Rs. 22-8

With written guarantee for 3 years.

THE WALTHAM MOVEMENT

needs no introduction for its excellence of finish and reliability. Every part is interchangeable and specially constructed to stand rough and heavy usage. The plan of movement is a full plate lever with visible compensated climatic balance.

THE IMPERMEABLE CASE

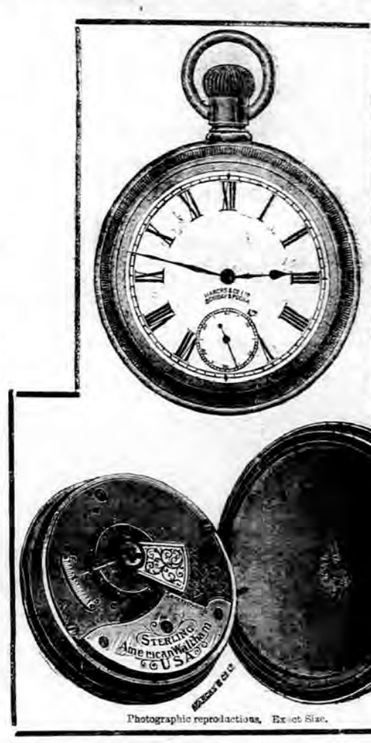
is a very valuable feature which in India cannot be over-estimated. It is absolutely dust and damp-proof. To open watch it is necessary to unscrew the bezel and lift the movement out of the remainder of case which is in one piece to which movement is hinged. Double crystal glass, pure Nickel case.

FOR KNOCK-ABOUT PURPOSES

it is unequalled. For Shikar, Camp life, Travelling, etc., etc., in fact we cannot too strongly recommend this watch to anyone who wants a really inexpensive timekeeper on which full reliance may be placed. It has

WON ITS WAY WITH RAILWAYS

on sheer timekeeping merit combined with the special features of the case for protecting movement. In the first place a sample watch is asked for, then a dozen, but invariably with the ultimate result that it is purchased for the Guards and Timekeepers throughout the system. We sell this watch in hundreds and give you the price benefit which we consequently secure from the Manufacturers.



Photographic reproductions, Exact Size.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY & POONA.

- - TO GOLFERS. - -

GOLF BOOTS, correct Pattern, complete with GOLF NAILS. From Rs. 25. BROGUES cut on the best Scotch pattern, Rs. 20.

Splendid selection of CLUBS and IRONS. Right and LEFT handed.

McALPIN & HUGGETT,
FOR
Saddlery, Harness, Boots, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING REQUISITES, THERMOS BOTTLES, &c., &c., &c.
Waterloo Mansions, FORT.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

DISTANT REAR DISTANT REAR

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7 Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM.

Who Offer their patrons Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.

Twenty years' experience in sight-testing Retinoscopically.

BEWARE | WE HOLD

Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application

MILO FOOD

you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to Messrs. STOTHERT, SHARP & Co., Emerald Lane, Fort, Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (late NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

Digitized by the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

Mineral Water Manufacturers should be on the safe side and USE only BARNETT & FOSTER'S

Concentrated Soluble Essences.

"RED CLUB BRAND."

CAUTION

Ask Specially for "RED CLUB" BRAND and Refuse Substitutes.

UNEQUALLED FOR FINE FLAVOUR & AROMA.

ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED.

STONE GINGER BEER

SPECIAL QUALITY. **ESSENCE**

For the immediate production of Superior Flavoured **STONE GINGER BEER** by Simple Aeration.

BARNETT & FOSTER, *Essence Distillers and Manufacturing Chemists,*

NIAGARA WORKS, EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.

Price Lists and Fullest Information obtainable from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

"EL ALIENTO."

Rs. 6 per 50

The Very Best in all the Dutch Havanas.
As supplied to Principal Clubs and Messes.
Trial solicited; satisfaction assured.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA: **D. MERWAN & CO.,** MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Beware of Spurious Imitations.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TEACHER AND CO., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor, impure, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic coughs, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. Also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in Plain envelope, receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have experienced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the world and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with DE JONGH'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures, WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO.
FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserved Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,631,273·75

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
London	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchun	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,280,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Honokong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world: buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

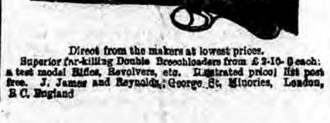
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.



Direct from the makers at lowest prices.
Superior far-killing Double Breechloaders from £3-10-0 each: a test model Rifles, Revolvers, etc. Illustrated price list post free. J. James and Reynolds, George St. Minories, London, E.C. England

---

THE - - RELIANCE WATCH - - COMPANY'S

SPLENDID OFFER

THE "REX."

ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME
SPECIAL REDUCTION
IN
THE "REX"

The most popular Keyless Lever Watches in India.
Guaranteed for 3 years and made in four sizes.

The Special Railway Guard Watch

22" Size Keyless lever. Rs.
In Nickel Silver Case, Screw Joint case dust and Waterproof 15

The Railway Guard Watch.

19" Size Keyless lever. Rs.
In Nickel Silver case. Open face 9
„ Black oxidised steel „ „ 10
„ Sterling Silver „ „ „ 16
„ „ „ „ Hunter 18
„ „ „ „ Half Hunter 20

Medium Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face 10
„ Black oxidised steel „ „ 11
„ Sterling Silver „ „ „ 16
„ „ „ „ Hunting 18
„ „ „ „ Half Hunting 20

Small Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face 11
„ Black oxidised steel „ „ 12
„ Sterling Silver „ „ „ 16
„ „ „ „ „ „ Hunting ... 19
„ „ „ „ „ „ Half Hunting... 20

Don't miss a chance, never before offered, but call and see for yourself, the latest arrival.

A Limited number only will be sold at the above prices as an Advertisement to prove the quality of **THE "REX."**

THE RELIANCE WATCH Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

THE FAMOUS
REAL DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS,
"EL ALICANTO,"
ONCE SMOKED ALWAYS WANTED.

Packed in Vacuum tins of 50 per Box, Rs. 6.

THEO. VAFIADIS & Co.,
LEADING CIGAR MERCHANTS.
20, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK

ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.

SPLENDID VALUE. LOW PRICES.

PICKLES
WORCESTER SAUCES
— AND —
VINEGARS

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—

ROWAT & CO., GLASGOW.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellitus—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scabs or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs 13-8.
For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days, Rs. 3-8.
For Nasal Disease, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 5-10.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar Inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-10.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated, Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or water for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are specially cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay

---

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES OF TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
38, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM" Telephone No. 1575.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shipp...

Printed and P... Bombay G... at the Bo... No. 2 G... Sole Adv... Messrs... 36 Fr...